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VOL. IV NO. 61 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
19th March	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia .	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagoya ..	7000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
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To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

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24th ,,	Namur . ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin. ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara . ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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About	Steamers	Destination.
14th Mar.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
17th ,,	Dwarka ..	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail.
18th ,,	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
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To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi.	3773	7th March	17th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano ..	5348	20th March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	30th March	11th April.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
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Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

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Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki ..	9th March	18th March
Kunajiri Maru	4058	Y. Kuwana .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Miyata ..	9th ,,	18th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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Sole Agents for the

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

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HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Exodia	6091	R. Erskine	16th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	669
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comforts.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U. S. A)	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. S.	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Taingtau (North China)
Delhi	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Saigon	Peking
Puket	Haiphong	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.	Manila	Kobe
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Cebu	
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Ylolio
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 279, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various Blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK; none should apply except those having a thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING and CORRESPONDENCE. Apply Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank. 3439

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Motor Car driver. Excellent testimonials. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Apply to PATHAN, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

WANTED RANGER, knowing forest and survey work. Pay Rs. 70. Apply Dr. ANKLESARIA, Dewas, C.I. 1030

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order. Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED one qualified INDIAN NURSE for Dhoraji Zenana Hospital. Also a JUNIOR NURSE. Write stating age, certificates, etc., to LADY DOCTOR, Nandkoverba Zenana Hospital Dhoraja. 1032

CHEMIST.—WANTED CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, English qualification preferred. Apply stating experience, qualifications, salary required, enclosing recent testimonials.
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,
1037 Calcutta.

WANTED for Mesopotamia. One HEAD CLERK, pay Rs. 150 per month, and one SHORTHAND TYPIST, Rs. 80 per month free rations and quarters. Also one SHORTHAND TYPIST for Bombay, Rs. 60 per month Apply LEACH & WEBORNY, Bombay. 1034

WANTED—Three fully qualified EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN NURSES, with three years' Hospital training for temporary work at the Arthur Road Hospital during the Small-pox Epidemic. Pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 1-8-0 per day allowance. Apply with testimonials to Dr. J. A. TURNER, Executive Health Officer, Municipal Office. 3466

WANTED—A duly qualified SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER, on a salary of Rs. 150—10—300; for the Pandharpur Municipality. Applications, stating age, caste and qualifications and the year in which special course was undertaken should be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916.

(Sd.) G. B. JAGADE,
Vice President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 6th March, 1916. 3427

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality a young and energetic MECHANICAL ENGINEER with a first class certificate on a salary of Rs. 60—5—100 per month as a Fire Brigade Superintendent.

He will on engagement be required to equip himself by a training of about 2 months as may be directed and when made permanent will have to serve the Poona City Municipality for at least 5 years.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916.

K. P. PARANJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
11th March, 1916.

WANTED

WANTED a sea going STEAMER of 500 to 1,000 tons or more. Apply with particulars to 7, Grosvenor House, Calcutta. 1031

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED a trained MASSEUR to teach Indians Employment at Khandwa for duration of War.

Copies of certificates with particulars of salary required should be forwarded to DIRECTOR, Medical Services in India, Simla. 1033

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Headquarter Band, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., for the following instruments:—Cornet, Clarinet. Oboe, and Euphonium. Prefertnce given to those that double with String. For further particulars apply to BANDMASTER 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols., Parel, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. 1036

WANTED—A B. Sc. and two B. A's. with experience of teaching English, History, and Geography in High Schools on Rs. 70—4—90. A plucked B. A. with experience of teaching on Rs. 45—3—60. An experienced PERSIAN and URDU TEACHER on Rs. 30—2—40. Please apply with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, Datea High School, C. I. Bundelkhund. 3446

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FOOTWEAR BARGAINS—To clear stocks prior to removal. 168 pairs Gents black boxhide Oxford walking shoes, barktanned soles, handsewn, toe capped, medium toe, lined, In sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8 only.

Further reduced to Rs. 5 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS.
... 612—4

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET—A beautiful bungalow is available at Walkeswar open to sea view with Electric lights stabling arrangement and servants quarters. Apply to Box No. 778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3457

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1019

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY", Bombay.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SYED ISMAIL SYED ALLI has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property hereunder described.

ALL persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance. Fazendari right, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground leased from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for a period of 999 years from the 5th day of December 1913 and all the benefit thereof for the unexpired period of the lease of the said plot executed by the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in favour of the Vendor together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Memonwada Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 359 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3097 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2417-18 and Street Nos. 567 573 and 573A and bounded on the East by the land belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and let to D. D. Bhimdiwalla on the West by the Memonwada Road aforesaid on the North partly by the land let to D. D Bhimdiwalla and partly by Pujari's shop and on the South by the property of Jusub Mistri.

Dated this 9th day of March 1916.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3448 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. HIRJIBHOY BOMANJI WARDEN the sole proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of MANECKBAI widow of BOMANJI FRAMJI WARDEN deceased has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property:—

ALL persons having any claim or interest thereto or thereon of to or in any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure together with the messuage building and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum (Churni Road) and Benham Hall Lane containing by admeasurement 1339 (one thousand three hundred thirty-nine) square yards or thereabouts whether more or less registered in the books of the Municipality under D Ward No. 341, 1234 and 35 Street Nos. 21 and 36, Collector's Old No. 307 and Collector's New No. J/2071 Old Survey No. 576 and New Survey No. 15/7910 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on the South partly by the property of Huri Bhicaji and partly by the property of Framji Saher on the West by the Benham Hall Lane and on the North by the property of Dhondupunth Janardhan Naik.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 10th day of March 1916. 3459

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "OLYMPIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 11th March 1916. 3465

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of undermentioned articles of grain from 1st May 1916, to 31st October 1916, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1916.

Gram, Barley, Bran, Oats, Maize, Kulthi, Oil-cake, Linseed and Salt.

Forms of tender and schedule can be had on application to the undersigned in writing on payment of Rupee one without which the application will not be attended to.

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Lt-Colonel,
Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 8th March 1916. 3447

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LEACH & WEBORNY beg to inform their customers, that owing to the War and the consequent inability to guarantee the satisfactory dyeing of Dress Fabrics, etc. they have decided to discontinue their Dyeing Department from this date.

This will not affect the Cleaning Department, which will be continued as heretofore.

125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Poona and Busra.
8th March 1916. 3437.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from this date dispensed with the services of Mr. Mahomedhusein Hirji (M. H. Hirji), who was in our employ, and we have also revoked the power of attorney given to him by us.

ABDOOLALLARUKHIA & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3411

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 273 of 1914.

Abdool Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Rahimatbai, widow of Oosman Haji Abdul Satar and Administratrix of the Estate of Ebrahim Haji Abdul Satar and others..Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. C. G. Bowen and R. P. Mehta, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), offer for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at Mahim, on the premises pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 9th day of September, 1915, passed in the above Suit:—

PARTICULARS.

All that oart or cocoanut plantation situate in Mahim in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, together with all buildings and erections thereon, and registered in the Register Book of the Collector of Bombay of the Mahim Pension and Tax property in the Island of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 335, New No. 4062, Old Survey No. 70, and New Survey No. 1-94, and assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5839 (1), 5839 (1a), 5839 (2), and 5839 (3), and Street Nos. 315, 315A, 315AA, 315B, in Upper Mahim Street, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts according to the conveyance dated the 26th of November, 1902, but 6135 square yards or thereabouts according to the bills of the Collector of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the oart of Sao Minguel Church, on or towards the South by the oart of Mithabai widow, on or towards the East by the oart of Pascol Jao Quiny, and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by Diggie Tank, and which said premises were, and are in the occupation of the tenants of Rahimatbai, widow of Oosman Haji Abdul Satar, as administratrix of the Estate of Haji Ebrahim Haji Abdul Satar.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, NEAR PROSPECT MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bhat Mansukhram Moolji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Shaikh Ahmed Noor Mahomed, Piaribibi wife of Ibrahim Mirza Ahmed and Kulsumbibi wife of Sulleman Mirza Ahmed and the heirs of such of them as may be now dead and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of May 1914 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY the 20th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at De Lisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 271 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 726 New Nos. 12719-12721 and New Survey No. 1/2710 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2248 (2) and Street No. 294A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of Greaves Cotton & Co., and on or towards the North by the property of Tapidas & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee & Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, March 13, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, DeLisle Road and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, and at Riopa Road cultivating land at Deonar, gathering cocoanuts from the cocoanut trees on Hornby Road Villard, Queens Road and Lady Jamshedji Road, and plucking mangos from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, etc.

For conditions of sale, apply to the Municipal Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VADGADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Anandji Dayal, one of the executors and trustees of the last will of Ravji Bhimji and in exercise of a power of sale given to the said Anandji Dayal by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of October 1912 and made between Mathuradas Thakersey and Maneckbai, his wife, of the one part and the said Anandji Dayal as such executor and trustee as aforesaid of the other Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises by Public Auction the mortgaged property described below on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Vendor is a second mortgagee and there is a third mortgage on the property but the Vendor will convey the property to the purchaser free and discharged form all incumbrances.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Essaji Hussaji Street in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Mandvi but now of Bombay containing by admeasurement 182 5/9 (one hundred and eighty-two square yards and five-ninths of another) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 517-519 and 524, New No. 4/4174, Old Survey Nos. 537-554 and 557 and New Survey No. 2/2549 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1513, Street No. 30-32 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the said Essaji Hussaji Street, on the West by the property of Kanji Lowji, on the North by the property of Khatao Purshotam and on the South partly by the property of Ramdas Curamsey and partly by the property of Vussonji Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

ALSO SHOWING

1. The Human Bridges. V. Turn. 2. Pathe's Gazette; latest 3. Wiffles puts his foot into it. Comedy 2 parts.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly. POPULAR PRICES.

LAST WEEK.
Only 3 performances! Only 3 performances!
THE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
PATRONIZED BY
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.
Will perform in Marathi 3 performances only
AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Enroute to Belgaum.
Wednesday, 15th March 1916
AT 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
The Ever-Popular Comedy
'SAUBHADRA.'
Saturday, 18th March 1916
AT 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
The Masterpiece Play
'VIDYAHARANA.'
Sunday, 19th March, 1916
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
The Welknown Play
'MRICHHAKATIKA.'
No repetition of plays this time.
Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.
The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Divecha Building (old Sevasadan office), opposite Nanashankersher's Temple, Tardev (from to-day).

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
STILL ANOTHER PICTURE TRIUMPH
"THE HEART OF A MOTHER."
A pathetic French domestic drama of a woman who stole from her husband to support the woman whom her son had secretly married before he went to the front.
THREE GREAT COMICS:
"A SHORT ENGAGEMENT"
How a rich uncle with fixed ideas on his nephew's marriage was duped into changing them;
"THE TENACIOUS SUITOR"
Clever tricks of a man to win the love of a charming widow, and how he finally succeeded.
"A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY"
The story of how an avaricious man played with love and lost the hand of the rich girl through his own fault. It is a case of the triumph of true love;
also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
FIRST NEW ZEALANDER V. C.
Reception on return to camp.
SNIPPING GERMANS
from a first line Trench.
CORPL. JIM SULLIVAN
training for his fight with Corpl. Pat O'Keefe.
A HERO OF THE AIR
Sergt. Guynere, whose "bag" of 5 German Aeroplananes included a Fakker.
TEAMS OF ALASKAN DOGS
Transporting wounded in the Vosges.
LATEST AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT
The "OKLAHOMA" on her final test.
NAVAL WEDDING:
Marriage of "Saucy Arethusa's" Captain to Miss A. Van der Heydt.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE IVORY HAND
A Clarendon Masterpiece in three reels.
WITH
THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC
A Sensational Railroad Drama.
AND
A two reel screaming comic featuring
CHARLES CHAPLIN AND FATTY.
TIME:—7, 8-45, 10-30 S.T. NIGHTLY.
USUAL HALF RATES.

SHOWING THIS WEEK
Seventh Instalment
THE BROKEN COIN
Prize drawings—
27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant
One Class Every Day.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Tele. No. 1266.

SALE! SALE!
Prior to closing.
COMPLETE STOCK
IN SMALL LOTS
TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
DANN & Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, 16th March, at 9-45 p.m. sharp.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN

The World Master of Modern Magic.

GOLDIN is the greatest magician of the age and the quickest.
GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions.
GOLDIN was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by his Majesty.

The great spectacular pantomime entitled :—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "some" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by **HORACE GOLDIN,** in which appears **"LILY,"** a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

PRICES Rs. 5 to Ans. 8. PLAN AT ROSE & Co

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Mar. 9th.

To-day's Sale .. .. .. Bales. 6,000
(not 7000.)

Liverpool, March 10th.

		Bales.
To-day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	400
" "	Imports	1,900
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	7.81+5
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. .. ..	11.73+4
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	.. ..May	11.84+10
	July	12.02+ 8
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..May	11.63+ 9
	July	11.86+ 8

CLOSING PRICES

London, Mar. 10th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Mar.	7.60
Mar.-Apl.	7.60
April-May	7.60
May-June	7.60
June-July	7.59+2
July-Aug.	7.59+3
Aug.-Sept	7.53+2
Sept.-Oct.	7.41+1
Oct.-Nov.	7.38+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.35 Unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	7.32+1
Jan.-Feb	7.30+1
Feb.-Mar.	7.30+2
Mar.-Apl.	7 30+2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.63+3
May	11.77+2
July	11.89+1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 10th.

M.G. Bengal,	"Good" ..	5.75
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.90
" "	"Fine" ..	6.05
" Bhownuggar,	"Good" ..	6.19
" "	"Fully Good" ..	6.33
" "	"Fine" ..	6.48
M.G. No. 1 Oomra,	"Good" ..	6.20
" "	"Fine" ..	6.50
M.G. Broach,	"Good" ..	7.45
" "	"Fully Good" ..	7.60
" "	"Fine" ..	7.75
" Scinde,	"Good" ..	5.70
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.85
" "	"Fine" ..	6.00

(+5)

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Mar 10th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	91,000
" Imports	163,000
" Stock	923,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 10th.

Cotton :—Firm with a limited trade—Indian buyers holding aloof.

Yarns :—Slack.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 10.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		21,000
" Exports to Great Britain		14,000
" " to Continent ..		18,000
Futures at New York May	..	11.87—2
Futures at New York July	..	12.05—3
Spot Cotton at New York	..	11.90 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	11.69+6
Futures at New Orleans May	..	11.67—1
Futures at New Orleans July	..	11.89—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9½
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	56½
		Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports		100,000
" Exports to Great Britain		46,000
" " to France and Continent		62,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports		1,472,000
" " at Interior Ports		1,028,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£240,000

(Unchgd.)

The sum of £160,000 has been earmarked for Argentina and £50,000 for Egypt.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

Consols 2½%	57⅛+1-16
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	53½—½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞+⅛
Government Securities 3% unchgd	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. unchgd.	28.12

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 10th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 9,00,000 }

WAR LOANS.

London, March 10th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87¼—⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£96¾—1/16

THE MAILS.

London, Mar. 10th.

The Sunday mails were delived here to-day.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Mar. 10th.

WHEAT.

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Feb. Mar. Sellers, 69
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not Offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March 67/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April. Buyers 79/9
Toria Rapeseed March. 71/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Buyers. 79/9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April Paid 74/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal £13-15-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£129
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£102½
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	67-10-0
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie.	£6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April	18/9
August-October	17/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi March-April	18/10½
August-October	17/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	20/9
Aug.-Oct.	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April.	20/10½
Aug.-Oct.	19/7½

Tone.—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure March-April Sellers.	3/2¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers.	3/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 11.

M. G. Good Broach this morning opened at 281 and practically remained unchanged.

At Colaba the market is Rs. 1-8 a candy better on bazar buying.

M. G. Fine Khandesh, Khamgaum Akola and other stapled styles are firm owing to scarcety of sellers.

There is moderate demand for ready cotton. We quote :—

M. G. Good Broach April 282/8.
M. G. Fully Good Broach March 214.
M. G. Fine Broach March 225.
M. G. Fine Khandesh 246-8.
M. G. Fine Khandesh March 246-8.
M. G. Fine Khamgaum Akola March 257-8.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Bombay, Mar. 11th.

Rates are unchanged same as yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th March 1916 :—

Cotton	14,794 Bales.
Wheat	10,844 cwts.
Linseed	7,639 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,794 "
Ginjellyseed	11,541 "
Groundnuts	1,742 "
Castorseed	13,469 "
Rice	7,970 "
Myrabollams	3,827 "
Cottonseed	18,395 "
Mowraseed	332 "
Gram	2,040 "
Joowar	11,435 "
Maize	13 "
Barley	1,515 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 11th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi Ready.		
70-30	45 8 0	6 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	44 8 0	6 7 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	45 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	44 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	9 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 4 3	
Linseed May	8 2 9	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. May.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23.32d.
Francs 3 m.s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	193½
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-14-0
Australian Do.	25.3-0
Bombay Do.	24.11-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68.11-0

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Mar 1916	1,999,433
	2,624,433
Shipments do.	1,034,593
	1,589,840
Afloat	28,065
	1,561,775
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	600,000
Stock of all cotton in hand	961,775

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 11.

The Cotton Mill Share market kept strong to-day and though save in Central India and Swadeshi there was no big rise in prices of other shares recorded yet the tendency for the rates to move up was noticeable.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened steady but firmed up with a slight advance before close.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 465, Standards to Rs. 1,137½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,347½ and Kohinoors to Rs. 665.

Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,635 Central India after touching Rs. 2,190 closed at Rs. 2,185.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 257½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 280 Crescent at Rs. 118½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 160.

Finlays declined to Rs 247½.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 182½ and Kasturchand to Rs. 735.

Colabas were placed at Rs. 1,380.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 239.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,160.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 133½ to Rs. 136½ Deferred opened at Rs. 430 but closed at Rs. 437½.

Oriental Life Insurance Co., shares were placed at Rs. 500 and Alcock and Ashdown at Rs. 502½.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 114½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 95 (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The improvement of yesterday evening in the market for coal shares was fully maintained to-day and a fair volume of business was put through up to 2 o'clock with the rates in several instances showing some advance, the market closing very steady. Other sections of the market did not attract attention.

The following sales took place :—

Coal—Burra Dhemo 11; New Beerbhoom 45; Phularitand 2-14-3; Raneegunj 28-8 s. l.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 389, 390; Auckland (ord) 170 to 173; Belvedere (ord) 296; Budge-Budge (ord) 395, 396; Clive (ord) 122-8, 123; Delta (ord) 410, 412; Empire (ord) 30-4 to 30-10; Fort William (ord) 124, 125; Hooghly (ord) 43-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 345-8, 346, 347; Kelvin (ord) 441 to 444; Kinnison (ord) 544, 545; Lawrence (ord) 254, 255; Northbrook (ord) 26-8 to 27-4, 27-2; Soorah (ord) 139; Standard (ord) 299, 300.

Miscellaneous.—Ryam Sugar 13, 13-8.

Government Paper.—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-2 to Rs. 81-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-10 to Rs. 81-12.

SECOND WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The second wheat forecast shows that the area sown is 30¼ million acres which is six per cent. decrease on last year's second forecast. In the Punjab, a fair yeild is estimated in the irrigated area and in the unirrigated below the average. In the United Provinces the estimated yield is 80 per cent. in Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand, and 85 to 90 per cent. elsewhere.

BENGAL JUTE MILLS.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR COAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The "Statesman" says, owing to demand for wagons for long distance traffic, some difficulty recently arose in transporting adequate supplies of coal to jute mills of Bengal. It was imperative that Bombay and Karachi should be supplied and the consequence was that only a limited number of wagons could be spared for mills. It has hitherto been the practice to supply rakes trains of fifty wagons to mills in addition to what is called daily allotment. Under the latter system each colliery had a basis of supply, that is a supply of wagons in proportion to the quantity of coal raised. "In this matter," said Mr. Highet, Agent to the East India Railway Company, "we act on information obtained through the Indian Mining Association. The rakes, however, are what might reasonably be called preferential treatment and the result is that when there is a shortage of wagons those who do not enjoy the privilege of the rakes system are constantly handicapped against the larger colliery owners who reap the benefit of rakes. On this account the railway company felt compelled to withdraw the rakes system so as to put every one on an equal footing."

The Committee of the Indian Mining Association waited on Mr. Highet at his office yesterday and after listening to their case, the Agent said that there appeared to be considerable truth that some of the mills were pinched for coal at the present time. "What we have agreed to," said Mr. Highet, "is that in the case of any mill or industrial concern which is doing work for the Government in the matter of bags and munitions, special wagon supplies will be granted on the said mill or industrial concern certifying that their stocks are running dangerously low." It is open to question whether these special supplies could be justified, except under present conditions, and when the present urgency is over the matter will have to be reconsidered as the smaller people are equally entitled to adequate transport facilities.

DUTY ON TEA IMPORTED IN COCHIN.

TRAVANCORE'S RIGHT OF CUSTOMS COLLECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 11.

The "Madras Mail's" Cochin correspondent telegraphs that a knotty question has arisen in the State regarding the duty on tea. Hitherto no duty was collected at the Travancore frontier on the tea imported in Cochin for shipment from that State. Now a number of boats laden with tea consigned to European merchants in British Cochin from Travancore have been detained at Arukutty Chowkey. They will not be released unless the duty is paid as fixed by the Imperial Government. The European merchants are protesting and the matter is under correspondence between the Travancore Durbar and the Madras Government, the Cochin Customs do not recognise Travancore's right of collection.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Yen. 1,336,000 and placing Yen. 400,000 to the Reserve fund, which now stands at Yen. 20,400,000.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	11	m 2	47	24	10	11	m 9	15	18 2
		4	21a	24	5		9	43a	21 11
Sun.	12	m 3	20	23	10	12	m 10	3	19 0
		5	43a	23	10				
Mon.	13	m 4	23	23	0	13	m 9	32	22 6
		8	28a	24	1		11	33a	19 7
Tues.	14	m 6	39	22	7	14	m 2	37	21 10
		9	14a	24	11		1	19a	19 6
Wed.	15	m 8	25	23	3	15	m 3	19	20 10
		9	43a	25	9		2	29a	18 11
Thur.	16	m 9	21	24	3	16	m 3	47	19 10
		10	9a	26	6		3	19a	18 2
Fri.	17	m 10	5	25	6	17	m 4	13	18 9
		10	34a	27	3		3	59a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Saturday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 43m.
" 12 (Sunday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 13 (Monday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 43m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 44m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 16 (Thursday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 17 (Friday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 49m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—In Perigee, March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 9h. 52-4, p.m. ; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m. p.m. ; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m. ; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Mar 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.845 Inc.
Temperature of Air	80.7 Dec.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9 "
Dew Point	74.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.808 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=1d)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 "
Munimum	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, ESE, WSW, W, S.
Movement of Wind do.	mile 86

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. A-2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 11.

The weather continued dry but conditions are still slightly unsettled along the north-west frontier.

The temperature remains high in the north-west and Assam.

Forecast :—A few falls along the north-west frontier and in Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately cloudy. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect at the other stations. Temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad at night but in excess at Poona and Malegaon both during the day and at night.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 11th of March 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (10th Mar.)	77.3	65.1	64	..	5.12	—4.69
Jask						
Do. (10th Mar.)	81.1	67.4	91	..	3.11	—0.36
Muskat						
Do. (10th Mar.)	79.1	71.6	82	..	5.49	2.59
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.4	61.7	54	..	0.13	—1.20
Rawalpindi	80.4	58.1	36	..	2.47	—4.47
Lahore	91.8	57.8	43	..	0.63	—2.23
Hissar	94.6	59.0	34	..	0.35	..
Ambala	92.9	59.1	51	..	1.03	—3.95
Delhi	92.0	65.8	32	..	1.56	—0.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.3	63.4	25	..	0.64	—0.80
Mainpuri	94.0	62.1	40	..	1.00	—1.03
Jhansi	96.9	63.0	21	..	0.55	—1.07
Cawnpore	95.0	63.5	26	..	0.41	—1.47
Allahabad	95.3	61.1	29	..	1.01	—1.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.1	66.2	32	..	0	—1.00
Karachi	79.0	67.4	93	..	0.20	—1.13
Ajmer	94.8	63.0	34	..	0.05	—1.16
Jaipore	96.6	62.1	30	..	0.24	—1.08
Kotah	99	66.6	26	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	83.2	65.9	22	..	0	—1.10
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	63.1	48	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	83.6	74.4	85	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	99.2	68.9	35	..	0	—0.45
Rajkot	100.2	64.8	47	..	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	100.6	73.4	61	..	0.91	—0.51
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	106.6	73.3	23	..	0	—0.28
Deesa	104.7	72.9	21	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	95.8	65.1	32	..	0.08	—0.68
Indore	93.6	66.1	33	..	1.13	0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.3	58.3	42	..	1.07	—1.27
Saugor	94.9	72.1	10	..	1.25	—0.82
Hoshangabad	96.9	54.4	38	..	1.47	—0.16
Khandwa	103.3	58.3	34	..	0.62	—0.27
Akola	101.4	54.5	16	..	1.95	0.05
Amraoti	99.2	72.0	20	..	1.02	—0.90
Nagpur	97.6	63.6	39	..	1.25	—0.98
Chanda	100	69.1	36	..	0.84	—1.36
Raipur	96.5	64.6	39	..	1.25	—0.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	75.5	86	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri	85.5	74.1	82	..	0.81	0.11
Mormugao	89.2	75.9	90	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	87.6	72.9	89	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.7	59.1	29	..	0.16	—0.69
Ahmednagar	96.1	51.1	19	..	0.40	—2.05
Poona	99.2	56.3	54	..	0.32	—0.79
Sholapur	97.5	58.1	25	..	1.27	—0.33
Bijapur	95.4	63.5	23	..	0.48	—0.96
Belgaum	92.4	61.5	79	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	97.1	65.1	25	..	1.32	0.56
Nizamsbad (Indore)	98.9	60.7	36	..	0.93	—0.64
Hyderabad	94.6	65.2	55	..	0.79	—1.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.9	75.5	80	..	8.17	4.79
Calicut	90.4	75.1	78	..	18.29	6.71
Cochin	88.9	76.6	74	..	9.94	0.31
Colombo	88.0	72.7	95	0.12	30.23	5.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.0	66.7	77	..	20.78	13.97
Bellary	97.1	68.5	53	..	7.28	4.92
Cuddapah	97.2	68.1	66	..	9.44	4.68
Madras	88.9	66.4	77	..	21.24	0.97
Bangalore	88.3	56.8	33	..	3.66	—0.24
Coimbatore	94.7	64.1	64	..	6.75	1.37
Trichinopoly	94.1	70.8	73	..	12.87	3.91
Negapatam	87.1	72.6	84	..	24.23	4.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 11th 1916 was 30.063 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

(Continued from Column 6.)

Condy's fluid, 12 cases 10 bales cottons, 5 cases woollen goods, 122 cases 4 hogsheads 4 packages wine, 1 case ammonia citrate, 2 cases aluminium matting, 4 cases photo materials, 14 cases essential oil, 12 cases chloroform, 1,000 barrels 2,350 casks cement, 83 cases mixed tissues, 3 cases silver thread, 4 cases gold thread, 15 cases phospholine, 6 cases motor and parts thereof, 20 cases nails, 2 cases German silver thread, 45 cases mixed silks, 8 cases half fine gold thread, 2 cases silk goods, 17 cases imitation silver lametla.

S. S. Umto from Bassein, Agents M. M. and Co.—104,998 bags rice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 10.

Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	Kobe

Mar. 11.

Umta	Babb	Bassein
Olympia	Andrews	Liverpool
Akbar	Murch	Jeddah

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 11.

Lhasa		
Kukwood	King	Karachi
Sabine Rickmers	Harrison	Dunkirk
Tokei Maru	Schaumson	Rangoon
	Sato	Calcutta

Mar. 12.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden

March 11.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru :—The steamer Shinkoku Maru, 3,308 tons, Captain Y. Kuchiki, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Umta :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain T. Babb, arrived in Bomay harbour on Saturday from Bassein, which port she left on the 29th February and called at Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Olympia :—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain A. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Akbar :—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, which port she left on the 27th February, with a general cargo and specie and 1,476 pilgrims on board.

S. S. Tokei Maru :—The steamer Tokei Maru, 1,412 tons, Captain T. Sato, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed on Sunday for Aden, with the English mails and 173 passengers on board.

S. S. Kunajiri Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Kunajiri Maru left Moji for Bombay on the 10th instant via Colombo.

Saturday, 11th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Frinton		W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Corinth	Reed	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
K. Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
N. Arabis	Candlish	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Polglass Castle	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
5 Kinkasan Maru	Kolzumi	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Jahangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Malay Maru	Mormumoto	O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Babb	T. M. & Co
Rotti	Benthem	
Tokei Maru	Sato	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 32 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 11 bales wool,

MAHALUXMI RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

CRUSADER'S LUCKY WIN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The prevailing humidity of the atmosphere and the rise in temperature during the week which heralds the approach of the hot weather, made it uncomfortably warm at Mahaluxmi last Saturday afternoon, when the penultimate meeting of the season came up for discussion. A big crowd assembled in both enclosures, and although there were probably less grounds for complaint as to the character of the racing than has been hitherto the case at many previous Extras, I have not seen so much public resentment and genuine feeling displayed as was the case on Saturday, when the unexpected happened in some of the races. I have already said more than enough on the involved and intricate conditions imported into some of the sport which is being served up for public delectation and it has to rest at that. I now merely wish to emphasise the fact, that if the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club are unable to institute reforms which will ensure the racing at the Extras being conducted strictly in accordance with their published rules, arrangements will have to be made to amend their racing code, by making it clear, that it is not incumbent on an owner or trainer to try to win any particular race a horse may take part in. The immorality and criminality of the procedure of "stopping" a horse being removed, it will then be for the public to decide whether a factor of this kind introduced as an ordinary racing risk, would justify the staking of money in the tote in support of an opinion as to the probable result of an impending contest. This latter alternative is of course an impossible proposition and it has only been cited to define the depths of despair to which our Extra racing has been reduced to, through either a want of knowledge in the technique of racing or moral cowardice on the part of the Board of Control.

As matters stand, the racing provided is far too expensive an amusement for the majority of the public who are in the habit of depending on "book form" for regulating their tote investments, and as the bulk of the money is being diverted to those who are in possession of facts connected with performances which are denied to the public, it does not require a great amount of reasoning to prove that this constant drain will induce a state of affairs which will once more draw the attention of Government to the question of betting as a public evil, and if this happens, it may be safely assumed there will be no half measures this time. Betting in any shape or form will be abolished and with it, horse racing in the Presidency.

This would be a great public hardship, and before a deplorable impasse of this kind is arrived at, I am of opinion that Government should insist, as one of the conditions of the racing license, that they have the right of nominating at least two out of the five stewards to have a voice in the control of the racing; the majority would still remain with the Club to deal with questions affecting its internal economy. These Government nominees could be conveniently elected by an association consisting of members of the public who are interested in the sport, and whose circumstances would enable them to devote the necessary time to the business. As the bulk of the Club's funds is contributed by the public, it is only fair that they should have a little more say in the matter, either by a reconstitution of the Club to meet the new conditions which the Government Racing Bill brought into being, or in the way I have suggested.

The event which attracted most interest was the Melton Plate, the great newly-landed pony event, which again had to be postponed from the Big Meeting to enable some of the late arrivals to train on into something like racing condition. The interest was further enhanced owing to the undecisive nature of the two previous contests between Aurora and Planet when they took it turn about to win under almost similar conditions on the two occasions they had previously met. And then the advent of Peacemaker after his recent brilliant display, with the sale of Crusader by Mr. A. S. Oomer to Mr. Goculdass served to introduce new factors into the race which enhanced the interest considerably. Mr. Goculdass is said to have paid Mr. A. S. Oomer Rs. 8,000 for Crusader and Sultan and the latter concluded a deal with the Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed for the purchase of Peacemaker for Rs. 8,000 almost immediately. The Vet, however, found Peacemaker wanting, and the bargain was cancelled, to whose prejudice the Poona season will disclose hereafter. Crusader was the luckiest horse in the world to have won the race, because I am of opinion there were at least three in the scramble that could have beaten him—Peacemaker, Aurora and Planet. What happened to Aurora and Planet I am not prepared to say, but from what I have seen of their previous form, I am quite convinced that both could have broken 1 min 24 secs, the time recorded. General Obaidulla Khan was at the same time good enough to furnish a fairly satisfactory line for confirming this impression, by running Master Key in the last race of the day, the 1st division of the Vihar Plate. Then, again, had Peacemaker not been badly left at the machine he would have squandered Crusader, so that it appeared, that owing to a combination of fortuitous circumstances, Crusader may be said to have had an extremely fortunate run for the Rs. 4,000. I have also got more respect for Mr. A. S. Oomer's judgment to credit him with the enormity of parting with a horse which was capable of beating another in Peacemaker, and for which he was willing to give practically double what he received for Crusader. On this running, Mr. Goculdass's bunch will probably start favourities for the Second Dealers' Plate over a mile on Saturday, but I imagine when it is all over, that Mr. Heath and Collingwood will be looking particularly pleased with themselves when returning to scale, in spite of the spavin Mr. Heath's recent purchase is said to be afflicted with, Peacemaker and Planet providing the danger.

Ute, after a series of consistent performances, in which she was unlucky to lose more than once, succeeded in winning the Consolation Plate in very taking style. Silver Thrush and Santa Barbara were her most dangerous opponents on past form, though many good judges preferred Orloff and Pretty Good Sort. It was a splendid handicap and the excellent allotments provided one of the most interesting events of the day. Sardinia came in for a fair measure of support for which her running gave no justification. She and Firetail may make a useful pair for exploiting some of the upcountry fixtures, when Byramji gets on the move for Bangalore.

Heliograph brought joy to the hearts of a favoured few by winning the 2nd division of the Vihar Plate and returning a substantial dividend of Rs. 767. American Spot has apparently had enough of it for the present, for his performance fell short of what was expected of him by his previous essays this season. With only 8st. 8lbs. up, he should have been closer to the fighting line. Abdul appears to be a hopeless failure and is likely to prove an expensive item for "systems" who has had him running on his list since the season started.

Details:—

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 500, second Rs 150, third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

The Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's OSPREY 9-3 Buckley 1
Mr. N. Rajamahomed's. PRESENT 8-12, Hardy 2
Mr. Pasu Malsee's ARABIAN CONSUL, 8-1 cd 8 2 Bowley 3
The Chief of Bhaisal's ACTIVE 7-10, Pullin 4

Also ran.—Murpho 9-2 Zamil, Jemadar 8-12 Dhondy, Pharaoh 8-12 Trenoweth, Crescent 8-11 E. Huxley, England 8-7 W Huxley, Cornwall 8-6 Coomber, Shailan 8-1 Mujeed, Pepul 7-8 Purtoosingh, Alman 7-0 Harrison, Ladakh 7-0 Etul.

The race.—Pepul led out followed by Active Osprey, Ladakh and England. Turning into the straight Osprey came through and was challenged by Present from the distance but going on won by 1 length—1—¾.

Time 1—23.

Totes paid.—Win 56. Places 26—47/8—28/8.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 750, second Rs 200 third Rs 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Abood Bauker's HELIOGRAPH 8-11, Fahad 1
Mr. A. F. Brigstock's SUBEH PASHA 8-4 Barrett 2*
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's SHIMRAN 8-4 Purtoosinggh 2*
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's NASIRABAD 8-9 Templeman 4

*Ran a dead-heat.

Also ran.—Sherali 9-0 Pratt, Lot 8-13 Zamil, Mutar 8-11 Trenoweth, Mount Pleasant 8-7 Mujeed, Abdul 8-7 W. Huxley, American Spot 8-7 cd 8.8 Hardy, Safi 8-7 Buckley, Columbus 8-5 Wing, Monaco 8-0 cd 8.1 Bowley.

The race.—Subeh Pasha was first away followed by Mount Pleasant, Monaco and Nasirabad. At the turn Shimran ran up to the leaders, and down the straight Heliograph put in a strong run. A great race ensued from the distance, Heliograph just managing to get the best of it by a neck—dead-heat—½.

Time 1—23 4/5.

Totes paid.—Win 767. Places 217/8—25/8—40.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs 1,500, second Rs 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Divisions.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SPRING DAISY 7-4 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PENSION 8-4 cd 8-5 Huxley 2
Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II 7-0 cd 7-1 Lynch 3
Mr. J. Stewart's CHASTITY 8-7 Harrison 4

Also ran.—Bachelor's Knot 9-7 Hardy, Seigneurie 8.10 Bowley, Airman 8-8 Wing, Larrikin 8 2 cd 8-5 Trenoweth, Fontenoy 8-1 Pullin, Strathroyale 7-6 cd 7-9 Buckley.

The race.—Larrikin was first away followed by Fontenoy but the latter soon gave way to Airman Adelaide and Strathroyale. At the 6 furlongs Strathroyale was in front and at the half-mile Chastity displaced Larrikin, Seigneurie being fourth and Pension fifth. In the straight Mr. Gahagan's pair went to the front followed by Adelaide and Chastity. After a good race home Spring Daisy won by ¾—1—short head.

Time 2—9 4/5.

Totes paid.—Win 51. Places 59—27/8 -31/8.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 4,000, second Rs 1,000, third Rs 500. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1915—14 hands to carry 9st W. I. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's CRUSARED 8-10 Hardy 1
General Obaidulla Khan's AURORA 9-0 Bowley 2
Messrs. Nanji and Moosaji's GAZAL 9-0, Barrett 3
Mr. Cecil's PLANET 9-0 Zamil 4

Also ran.—Najdi 8.10 W. Huxley, Cromdale 9-0 Wing, Sheridan 9-0 E. Huxley, Come Soon 9.0 Purtoosingh, Rising Star 7-10 Templeman. Peacemaker 8.10 Buckley, Taiseer 8.6 Pratt, Grand Master 8-6 Lynch, Angler 8-6 Pullin, Rosy Morn 8 6 Coomber, Manora 8-2 Harrison, Sagacious 7-12 cd 8-4 Trenoweth Justice 7-12 Mujeed.

The race.—Manora led the field followed by Gazal, the rest bunched up together as if they were afraid to part company. At the turn Aurora ran up into third place. In the straight Crusader came through and won comfortably from Aurora by 2 lengths—1—neck.

Time 1—24.

Totes paid.—Win 79/8. Places 59—21/8—80/8.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs 3,000, second Rs 1,000, third Rs 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000, or over since 31st March 1915.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE 7-10 Buckley 1
Mr. Craig McKerrow's SILVER THRUSH 8-3 Templeman 2
Mr. Wilson Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA 9-7 Trenoweth 3
General Obaidulla Khan's SPENSER 8-11 Bowley 4

Also ran.—Orloff 9-5 Wing, Le Soleil 9-4, Hardy, Pretty Good Sort 8.8 W. Huxley, Sardinia 7.2 Pullin.

The race.—Silver Thrush, Pretty Good Sort, Santa Barbara was the order at first. After a couple of furlongs Santa Barbara moved up second. At the half-mile Sardinia was second followed by Santa Barabara Orloff and Spenser, with Ute close up. At the turn Ute joined the leaders and coming through in the straight won by 1 length—1—1.

Time 2—8 4/5.

Totes paid.—Win 66.8. Places 21/8—21/8—21.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs 2,000, second Rs 700, third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March 1915.

Mr. R. R. S's KAYID 9-4 Pullin 1
Mr. Heath's NIGHT HAWK 8-8 Wing ... 2
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's PASHA 7-11 Lynch 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, Pratt 4

Also ran.—Tajilmulook 8.10 W. Huxley, Biglig 8-4 Purtoosing, Khedavi Miseer 8-0 Buckley, Malayeb 7-13 cd 8-0 Bowley, Duhallow 7-4 Harrison.

The race.—Night Hawk showed the way to Money Gold and Duhallow. At the seven furlongs Malayeb moved up third, but was displaced by Pasha a furlong later, with Khedavi Miseer fourth. At the half-mile Kayid began to move up. At the three furlongs the order was Night Hawk, Money Gold Pasha and Kayid. In the straight Kayid challenged Night Hawk and gradually wearing him down won by a neck—1½—neck.

Time 2—24 4/5.

Totes paid.—Win 106 1/8. Places 35—18/8—40/8.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (straight).

Winner Rs 2,000, second Rs 700, third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Kelso's CYBELE II 8 4 Buckley 1
Mr. D. Palloniji's DRILL MISTRESS 8.1 Wing 2
General Obaidulla Khan's ROLLING STOCK 8-3 Bowley 3
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 7-11, Lynch ... 4

Also ran.—Volsloane 9.7 Trenoweth, Hoppner 9-7 E. Huxley, Meddling 8-8 W. Huxley, Tartania 8.0 Pullin, Corridor 7-11 Harrison, Lithosian 7-10 Dhondy, Dumfries 7-8 cd 7-11 Coomber Princess Zagha 7-7 Purtoosingh.

The race.—Run on the "straight" course and Cybele II appeared to win comfortably by 1 length—1—¾.

Time 1 min.

Totes paid.—Win 51. Places 21/8—24/8—32.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,000, second Rs 300, third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Nassim Saleh's BLACK IVORY 8-10 Trenoweth 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's BEN HUR 8-1, Wing 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MAURICE 8.2, Zamil ... 3
General Obaidulla Khan's MASTER KEY 8-0 4

Also ran.—Saood 9-5 Hardy Engine 9-0 Bowley, Jawan 8-10 Mujeed, Cyprus 8.6 cd, 8-7 Pratt, Eldorado 8-6 Buckley, Anaz 8-3 cd 8.4 W. Huxley, Maurice 8.2 Zamil, Tawdry 8-2 Barrett, Kaiumers 8-1 Templeman, Persia 7-12 Coomber, Paradise 7-10 Harrison, Dolphin 7-7 cd 7.8 Ibrahim.

The race.—Persia led for a few strides and was passed by Master Key Maurice, Jawan and Saood. Master Key fell back before the turn and Black Ivory and Ben Hur came into prominence down the straight. A good race won by a head—¾—head.

Time 2—23 4/5.

Totes paid.—Win 36. Places 17—88—84.

GOA PORTUGUESE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The first game in the above league was played on the Infantry ground, Marine Lines, on Thursday last, between St. Xavier's and the Goan Union High Schools. The Xavierites won the game comfortably by three goals to nil. The Unionists had not much of a chance against their opponents but they played a plucky game to the end.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

(Associated Press)

LAHORE, March 11.

At the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial Mr. Rauf Ali concluded his argument on Saturday morning by acknowledging the assistance which the defence had received from the Government Advocate, who showed all papers files etc. to Mr. W. Sadiq, Bar.-at-Law, analysed, the prosecution evidence against one of the accused and animadverted on the character of the principal approver against his client.

Mr. Devraj, Bar-at-Law, drew attention to what he called the improbabilities and inconsistencies in the prosecution evidence. He referred to witnesses' long standing disputes with the accused who, he observed, were greatly handicapped in their defence on account of many of their witnesses being at the front and unable to attend the Court and refute the allegations of the prosecution. He further argued that some of the accused were not satisfactorily identified.

Though the Tribunal sat till late on Friday evening and again on Saturday the defence argument has not yet been finished and will run on to Monday when, however, it is expected the Government Advocate will be able to start his reply.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS AT MONDAY'S MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 11.

At next Monday's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, Rai Ram Saran Das Bahadur will move two resolutions, one on the increase of the strength of the Council, which will probably be withdrawn in view of its object being accomplished, and another for the transfer of Rs. 24,000 from the head "Civil" to "Promotion of New Industries."

Mr. Vanshi Ram will move for the transfer of one lakh from the head "Police Executive" to utilise it to the distribution of fire-arms in selected area for the use of the "thikri pahara" and Rs. 50,000 from the head "Education: Inspection" and allotment of the same to starting 100 new primary schools in the ensuing year wherever people undertake to provide building accommodation free of cost or rent.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D.S

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES FINAL.

In spite of the fact that Saturday was a race day, a large number were present to see the final of the Singles. This rested between the holder, Ranga Rao, and the Bengal Championship winner, Shimidzu. Public anticipations were rather in favour of the latter, as it was thought that he had not as yet put all his cards on the table, but the impression we have had all along proved to be correct. He is purely and simply a steady back line player with a strong back-hand drive, and this did not suffice. Ranga Rao is more versatile, but more or less played the Japanese at his own game at long range. He certainly did not flatter in the first set but subsequently he picked the strokes with which to tie his opponent up and simply smothered him. The cut he put on kept the ball too low for Shimidzu's liking, and the remarkably clever drop shots he uses occasionally were very effective. Practically no attempt on either side was made to come up to the net, which plan may have enabled the loser to at least make a better fight of it instead of being dodged about from side to side of the court.

The score shows that very little description of the way play went is possible. Shimidzu won a love set. Ranga Rao then repaying similarly and only losing one game in the decider.

Result:—

Ranga Rao beat Shimidzu, 0—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Full results are:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Cheetham beat Modi, 6—2, 8-10, 6—1; England W. O. Dr. Fyzee; Chinmulgund beat Pandit, 6—2, 6—1; Mehta beat Parker, 6—8, 6—3; Ali Raza beat Karve, 6—3, 8—6; Ranga Rao beat Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—0; Burn beat Pruce, 7—5, 6—1; Simms beat Chief of Manavadar, 6—1, 6—0; Shete beat Chaubal, 6—2, 6—1.

SEGOND ROUND.

Engineer beat Merchant, 6—2, 6—1; Shimidzu beat Jukes, 6—1, 6—1; Gupta beat Gangla, 6—2, 6—1; Fyzee beat Grandhi, 6—4, 6—2; Ali Khan beat Kemble, 7—5, 6—3; Gilbert beat Cheetham, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4; England beat Chinmulgund, 6—3, 6—3; Ali Raza beat Mehta, 6—3, 6—3; Ranga Rao beat Burn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Chandavarkar beat Dr. Thakkar, 6—3, 6—4; Bunbury beat Bhagwat, 6—2, 6—1; Wagle beat Harwood, 6—3, 6—0; Naoroji beat Shiveswakar, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Gunjikar beat Shirgaokar, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1; Green beat Shah, 6—0, 6—0; Simms beat Shete, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Shimidzu beat Engineer, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Gupta beat Fyzee, 6—7, 8—6, 6—0; Bunbury beat Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—2; Wagle beat Naoroji, 6—3, 6—0; England beat Ali Raza, 6—4, 6—4; Gilbert beat Ali Khan, 6—1, 6—4; Ranga Rao beat Simms, 6—3, 6—2; Green beat Gunjikar, 6—2, 6—3.

FOURTH ROUND.

Shimidzu beat Gupta, 6—3, 6—1; Ranga Rao beat Bunbury, 6—2, 6—3; Green beat Wagle, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5; England W. O. Gilbert.

SEMI-FINALS.

Shimidzu beat England, 6—3, 6—1; Ranga Rao beat Green, 8—6, 6—3.

FINAL.

Ranga Rao beat Shimidzu, 0—3, 6—0, 6—1.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the game played on the morning of Saturday last, at the Friends' Social Club, Bandra:—

T. M. Rungachari (—25) beat A. D'Monte (—25).

ENTERTAINING THE WOUNDED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the kind permission of the Medical Officer in Charge of the Station Hospital and the ready help of a few friends we have been able to give a little pleasure to a few of our brave boys who have been returned to our midst from the trenches, maimed, wounded, and weak. As we see one after another of them we cannot forget that every one is some mother's son and that somewhere a heart is aching for the boy who in the true spirit of all our Allies, has left Home and loved ones to fight for the King and Country.

We all know from experience how the hours and days of sickness and convalescence drag; how we welcome any little change to help us to forget for a time our ailments. How must our dear boys feel? many of whom are maimed for life.

Since our last small effort many ladies and gentlemen have come forward asking to be allowed to help in some way; therefore with the kind help of all readers we hope to do much more in this cause.

We have invited every one of the wounded (British, Indian, and our Allies) in Bombay who will be able to attend a picnic to be held in the Victoria Gardens on Sunday, April 2nd, from 4 p.m., to 7-30 p.m. We trust that the public will come forward and make this picnic the forerunner of many. We have arranged it to take place on a Sunday to enable business people to be present. Several business gentlemen have already promised the loan of their motor cars to convey some of the wounded from the hospitals to the Victoria Gardens and back again. We also have the promised loan of two gramophones and records; several ladies have also promised to make cakes, sweets, etc.

Subscriptions towards this work may kindly be sent to Mrs. Louie King, c/o Bombay Safe Deposit, Co. Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay, where an account of all donations and expenditure may be seen.—Yours, etc.

LOUIE KING.

INDIAN FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

LECTURE AT THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Indian Economic Society was held on Saturday last at the Servants of India Society's Buildings, Girgaum, when Mr. N. M. Muzumdar gave a lecture on Indian Financial Administration, Mr. Jahangir B. Petit presiding. After describing briefly the general principles of taxation the nature and the amount of Parliamentary control, the position and control of the Secretary of State in Council in Indian Finance, Mr. Muzumdar dealt with the various heads of Indian revenue and expenditure. The total revenue, he said, according to last year's Budget Estimates was £83 million, out of which 22 are derived from land, 15 (net) from railways, 8¾ from excise, 6 from customs, 4¾ from irrigation, 3¼ from salt, 1¾ from opuim, 3½ from posts and telegraphs, 2 from forests, 1¼ from the income tax, and the rest from other minor sources. With regard to expenditure, he said, 10 million are spent on the collection of revenue, 19 million on the salaries and expenses of Civil departments (out of which 5 million are spent on the police, 3 on courts, and 3 on education), 5 million on miscellaneous civil charges like superannuation, furlough, allowances, pensions, territorial and political pensions, stationery, printing, etc., 21 millions on the military services, 5¾ for public works, 3½ for irrigation, 13¾ for interest on railway capital and miscellaneous railway charges, 3 on posts and telegraphs, and 1 on famine relief and insurance. Railways, irrigation and posts and telegraphs, therefore, pay their way and leave a profit, the heaviest items of expenditure being military services and the salaries of civil departments.

He refuted the Finance Member's suggestion that the surpluses were not wrung out of the people but were derived from the opium and commercial services of the Government of India, and maintained that the surpluses were the result of an indirect form of taxation, the profits accruing from the railway, post and telegraph, and irrigation services particularly, being in the nature of a tax paid by the users of these services beyond what they paid to meet the actual cost of the services rendered, and the payment of interest on the capital invested in them. In conclusion the lecturer gave a brief account of the procedure relating to the Financial Statement and the Budget in the Imperial and Bombay Legislative Councils, and said that popular control of Indian Finance did not exist, as the Governor-General or the Governor-in-Council was not bound to accept any amending resolution even if passed in the Legislative Council, so that the only control over Indian finance was the critisism.

Mr. Deole of Servants of India Society thanked the lecturer for his instructive address and added that the well-being of a nation depended mostly upon its system of public finance. All other particulars of good government profit a state little unless its system of public finance is well designed, well understood, well protected and well maintained. The system of public finance in India was, Mr. Deole maintained, not well designed for India. It was neither well understood by the people nor well protected by right control. In support of his argument he quoted Prof. Henry Fawcett and showed that there were occasions in the history of India when the financial interests of India were sacrificed to outside interests. In conclusion he thanked the audience and appealed to them to take a keen and genuine interest in the discussions as a matter of duty. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 11.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a branch line of railway on metre gauge from Katakhal, a station on the Assam Bengal Railway to Lalabazar, a distance about 23.30 miles.

Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of a branch line of railway on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge from Larkhana, a station on the North-Western Railway to Jacobabad via Kamber and Shadadkot, a distance ob about 75.45 miles, and for the construction of a branch line of railway on the 2 ft. 6in. gauge from Khulna to Bagirhaut, a distance about 20.53 miles.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Mer K & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak Beig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co. Part Heard, 9-3-16.

821-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne & Co.

1070-15.—Nadirshaw and D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, and anr, v. Govinji Bhanji, Wadia G & Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Multanchand Basdevdas a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

368-15.—Daphtary F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Raghavaya N & Co.

934-15.—Mulla and M, Pestonji Whanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hussanally Sullemanji, Payne and Co.

1368-14.—Dubash & Co, Sha Lalji Khushalji & Co, a firm, v. Vithal Rajo, & anr, Pandia & Co.

1417-14.—Nanu H & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Kalhanji Umersey & anr, Jam R & D. Tyabji D & Co.

598-15.—Sm B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Jacob Haji Oosman, Unwalla P & P.

S C Ct 575-20720-14.—Mulla & M, Jeynarayen Nagarmal, v. Valabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Nabibux Abdulla, a Mahomedan, was charged by Mr. Kuvarji Darasha of the Excise Department, with selling liquor without a license.

It was proved that as liquor shops were closed after eleven o'clock at night the accused was supplying liquor to his friends surreptitiously. The Excise Officers who knew of this traffic sent a bogus customer on Saturday morning and the accused sold him a flask of Haig whisky for Rs. 3 at Grant Road. Immediately after the Excise Officers pounced upon him and arrested the accused. His house was searched and some, three pints of whisky and brandy were found.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 30 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

56-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (In Liqu), & anr, Matu J & M. Part Heard.

Ins Ct No. 367-14 and 61-15 and in Re Tullockchand Javerchand and Sha an insolvent, Crawford B & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, v. Tullockchand Javerchand Sha, N C Dalal.

C C 64-15-290-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Dewji Heerji, a firm, Captain & V.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co.

68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

69-15-108-15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

S C 63-15-1158.15.—Daphtary F & D, R K Moteshaw & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1165-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Fatmabai, widow, v. Karimbhai Thaverbhai, and ors, Tyabji D & Co, Motichand & D, Part Heard, 21-2-16.

Commercial Cause.

1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank Ltd, Raghowji Purshotam, Edg W & Co, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Hiralal & Co, Madh & Co.

Long Causes.

744-15.—Sm B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Subnis & G.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

978-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors. Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prier de Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshavram Gangadhar alias, C H & Co, Malvi H M & R.

1106-15.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Perojsha & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

364-15.—Jeh S M & H, Shivji Ludha, & ors, v. Gorbai, Motichand & D.

867-15.—Jam R & D, Padamsey Meghji, v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F D.

408-15.—Sm B & Co, Luxmibai, widow, v. Krishnabai alias Yemnabai, & anr, Judah & S.

908-15.—Pocha & Co, Esmail Haji Cassum, v. Lalji Bhojraj, Chitnis M & K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

633-14.—D J Mantri.—Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri, Part Heard, 7-3-16.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Hussein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

478-10.—Vachha & Co, Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Mohsin Miya, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Moti & D, Part Heard. 10-8-15.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyabalij Cumroodin, Patell and Ex.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dikshit Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervvahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co, a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu, J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

1458-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Dewji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

85-16.—Sm B & Co, Dominic Pascoal Luis, & ors, v. Augustine Misquita, & ors, Khund L & M, Sm B & Co. For Consent Decree.

1211-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg & W G Co, Ld, in Liquidation, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Mer K & Co.

1212-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, in liquidation, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Mer K & Co.

1213-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, in liquidation, v. Noordin

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dinner to H. E. the Governor by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Lecture by Mr. J. D. Bharda on "A Long Venerated Educational Idol and Recent Attempts to Shatter it." St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

Election of a Trustee to the Improvement Trust Board at Chamber of Commerce 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 14.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Garden Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Mooltan with English Mails due at daylight.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 15.

Sheriff's meeting to express appreciation of H. E. Lord Hardinge's services, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.

League of Mercy: Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute, 6 p.m.

Balloting for a representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Legislative Council, at the Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Elphinstone College, 2nd floor, at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March 13.

68. Bivouac.—The Battalion will parade on the North end of the Oval at 4.50 p.m. on Saturday March 18th. Dress.—Drill Order with havresacks and waterbottles. All ranks must bring kitbag with coats and blanket, and must carry havresack rations for Saturday evening and night; drinking mugs knives and plates should be carried in havresacks. The Battalion will return to Bombay on Sunday afternoon March 19th.

59. Annual Inspection will be held in Bombay on Saturday March 25th. All ranks including reservists must attend, unless they obtain leave of absence in writing, or furnish a medical certificate.

60. Reservists Musketry.—The rifle range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to Reservists on Tuesday March 21st (Public Holiday) and all reservists who have to fire must attend on that day.

61. Company Order.—Until further notice company orders will not be published in the newspapers; Officers Commanding Companies must make company arrangements for issue of their orders.

62. Rifle Meeting.—Competitions for 2nd Class Shots will be held on Ghat Kopar rifle range on Sunday March 26th. Train 6.15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

63. Signallers.—Regimental Signallers will parade under 2nd Lt. T. R. Aldred on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7-15 a.m. at the Bandstand, Cooperage.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M D.

Dr. Bhalchandra Vaman Mulay, the only candidate, has passed the examination.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that the traffic on Bombay-Calcutta wires is now normal.

THEFT OF DYES.

Mr. C. J. Billimoria, a merchant, has reported to the Police that the godown at Chinchpokli was broken open on Friday night and aniline dyes of the value of Rs. 700 stolen.

END OF THE PILGRIM SEASON.

The pilgrim season for 1915 and 1916 has now come to a close, when Messrs. Turner Morrison Company's steamer Akbar, which arrived here on Saturday from Jeddah brought the remaining Hajees numbering 1476 on board.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fourteen attacks and 16 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Friday, Worli reporting four attacks and four deaths, Byculla four attacks and three deaths, Maratha Hospital four deaths Sion, Tardeo, Khara Talao and Dongri one attack and one death each, and Umarkhadi one attack. There were 28 attacks and 10 deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent as usual. The total mortality from all causes was 123, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 116 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,836 rats caught on Friday, 106 were found to be plague-stricken.

DEATH FROM PRUSSIC ACID.

At the Coroner's Court Dr. Nunan, the Coroner, completed the adjourned enquiry in regard to the death of Hormasji Ardeshir Mistry, a Parsi aged 36, who died suddenly in his house at Grant Road on the night of the 27th February.

On the night in question at 8 o'clock the deceased returned home took off his clothes and went to his bed room. Soon after a thud was heard and the deceased's brother who went into the room found him lying on the ground unconscious. Before any medical help could be rendered he died. A bottle was lying near which smelt of Prussic acid. Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a post mortem examination found no evidence of disease in any of the organs to account for death; the stomach and its contents were therefore sent to the Chemical Analyser who detected traces of prussic acid in both.

The jury returned a verdict of death from prussic acid.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A general meeting of the Committee of the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana Kathiawad and Cutch will be held this evening at 6-30 (S. T.), in Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to transact the following business:—To appoint the Executive Committee, (2) to settle the further plan of work, (3) to consider any other matter which the Hon. Secretaries may bring.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following fresh contributions have been received in aid of the abovenamed Fund:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 97,804-3-9; Rangoon Branch, Rs. 1,485-7; Ceylon Branch Rs. 1,370; The Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Mr Edulji Dinshaw, Senior, Karachi, Rs. 1,000; Lady Robertson's War Relief Fund, Rs. 500; The Soldiers' Comforts Fund Jubulpore, Rs. 200; The Ladies' Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; The Self Denying League Bombay, Rs. 105-8; The V. A. Association, Akola, February Rs. 100; The V. A. Association, Akola, March, Rs. 100; Mrs. Lumsden, Rs. 100; Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Rs. 100; The Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund February, Rs. 50; The Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund March, Rs. 50; Mrs. Douglas, Rs. 50; Mr. S. J. Gillum, Karachi, Rs. 50; The Bombay Salvage Corps Association Rs. 38; Mr. C. E. W. Jones, M.A., Rs. 25; Lady Peirse, Rs. 25; Colonel Nisbett, Karachi Rs. 25; Mr. Frank Jones, Karachi, Rs. 10; Anonymous, Rs. 5-7; Mr. G. Bright, Karachi, Rs. 5; Mr. G. H. Gartly, Karachi, Rs. 5; Mr. W. T. Cowley, Karachi, Rs. 5; Dr. H. C. Venis, Karachi Rs. 5; Revd. R. E. Leeg, Karachi (Lec)., Rs. 5; Mr. Franch, Karachi, Rs. 5; Mr. Statham, Karachi, Rs. 5; Sundries Rs. 41-4; and Interest, Rs. 205.5; Total, Rs. 1,04,625-2-9.

Gifts of Books and Magazines have been received from:—

Mr. T. Leash, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. E. W. Ford, Mrs. Crole, Ladies War and Relief Association Hyderabad, Mrs. Hemingway, Mrs. Leece, Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Mr. W. J. Gaitey, Mrs. E. Cleft, Mrs. Monahan, Ladies War and Relief Association Secunderabad, Mr. F. Kugowin, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Flude, Mrs. S. B. Hoskins, Mr. A. G. Pullan, Mrs. A. F. Sells.

Miscellaneous gifts have been received from:—

Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Stringfellow, Commander Farewell R.I.M., C.T.E., Mrs. Crole, Mrs. Hemingway, Ladies War and Relief Association, Secunderabad, Mr. C. J. Collings, Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Douglas, St. John's Ambulance Association Nagpur and from the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, one thousand shirts.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION HALLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—When the Bombay University altered the time for holding the Matric and other examinations from the cold-weather month of November to the hot-weather-month of March, there was a general clamour amongst students and schoolmasters and general expression of surprise amongst the public interested in University examinations that the authorities should have paid such little attention to the discomfort of candidates required to sit out for days in a mandap in the trying heat of the Indian sun at a time when through the strain of study and anxiety their physical condition is poorest. The evil is greatly aggravated in the case particularly of the candidates for the Matriculation by reason firstly, of the vastly larger number of candidates appearing at the Matriculation than at any other examination, and secondly, of the number of centres at which the examination is held, centres like Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi which, so to say, vie with one another in point of high temperature and in inflicting a real hardship on students.

In a place like Poona where the heat of the day is already so severe that a mere quarter of an hour's drive at noon makes you feel so uncomfortable and faint and where the health returns disclose sickness all round you can well imagine the discomfort of candidates sitting all day in a mandap in the open Bhambhurda grounds, and when it comes to girl-candidates being required to share those discomforts one cannot but wonder that the authorities should have not given consideration at all to this question when selecting the site. I am informed that in Poona last March some girl candidates for the Matriculation fainted through the unbearable heat. Would it be too much to ask our worthy Registrar of the University while yet there is a week in hand to make some better arrangement for the Poona girl candidates for the Matriculation to be accomodated in some hall or school building? I feel certain anyone of the big halls of Miss Sorabjee's St. Helena High School or Sirdar Dastur Nosherwan Girls' School or St. Mary's School would be placed with the greatest pleasure at the disposal of the University by the Principal of the school for the use of the girl candidates. If only the Registrar would pay a visit to the Bhambhurda grounds at twelve noon and have personal experience of the distance, heat and discomfort of the place he would not require to be told what it would mean for the girl candidates to be made to present themselves for examination at Bhambhurda.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

Poona, 11th March, 1916.

TREASURY CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February 1914 Rs. 21,71,11,000; February 1915 Rs. 19,99,32,000; February 1916 Rs. 17,29,50,000.

LATE MR. BOMANJI PETIT.

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF PARSIS.

A public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held yesterday at the Albless Bag, to express the community's regret at the sad death of Mr. Bomanji Dinshh Petit The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided and among others present were Shamsul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dinshah D. Davar, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia, Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. J. Modi, Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Hormusji Judge and others.

The Chairman said the late Mr. Bomanji Petit had inherited the spirit of munificence from his illustrious father, and following in his and his grandfather's foodsteps, he rendered great services to the Parsi community. His total charities amounted to rupees thirteen lakhs and a half. His most notable act of charity was the founding of the hospital bearing his name. Mr. Petit had given away large sums of money for the benefit of his community but he also gave away large sums in catholic charity without consideration of caste or creed. His donation of rupees one lakh to the funds of the London School of Tropical Medicine was a notable instance of this. He took a leading part in the affairs of his community and the country. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and was a trustee of the Parsi Punchayat Funds In him the community had lost an industrious, useful and virtuous member and it owed him a deep debt of gratitude for the many services rendered by him. It was the duty of the community to cherish his memory with affection and to perpetuate it in a suitable manner.

A GOOD AND RELIGIOUS LEADER.

Shamsululma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana moved the first resolution which was as follows: "That this meeting expresses its regret at the loss sustained by the community by the sad death of the late Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit which occurred on the 17th December 1915. The late Mr. Bomanjij Petit was appointed a Trustee of the Parsi Punchayat Funds on the 15th June 1901 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father the late Sir Dinishah Petit, which position he held till the 20th November 1914 when he resigned on account of failing health. During these thirteen years and a half he satisfactorily discharged the duties of that position, winning the respect and confidence of the community. He greatly enhanced the Parsi reputation for beneficence by his wide communal and catholic charities, his liberal donation towards the funds of the Bomanji Dinshah Petit Parsi General Hospital being the most notable of his charities, which amounted to no less than rupees thirteen lakhs and a half. He ungrudgingly gave of his time, labours and money in founding the hospital to the funds of which he contributed the magnificent sum of Rs. 5,50,000 and to the funds of which he took great pains to induce his relations and acquaintanees to contribute liberally. Besides, he took a deep interest in the management of the hospital. The foremost among his catholic charities was his donation of Rs. 1,50,000 to the funds of the London School of Tropical Medicine. He took a leading part in all movements for the welfare of his community as well as in all movements for the welfare of this city and other parts of the country. Winning humility and sweet reasonableness were among the most prominent traits of his character, and this meeting expresses its sense of great loss sustained by the death of a good and religious leader of the community."

Shamsululma Dastur Sanjana laid stress on the humanity of the late Mr. Petit's character and asked other rich members of the community to follow in his footsteps.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolutions were also passed requesting the Chairman to place on the records of the Parsi Anjuman a copy of the first resolution and to forward a copy of it to the family of the deceased gentleman. It was further resolved to start a fund to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman in a suitable manner and a committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements in the matter.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

BARRACKPORE RACE-TRACK CATCHES FIRE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Following the recent refusal of bookmakers to bet at Barrackpore, no prominent bookmakers stood up. There were only seven firms of bookmakers betting four being Indian firms who only bet in a small way, the betting public were therefore inconvenienced.

There occured at Barrackpore to-day an incident which might have been disastrous To improve racing the race track executive had treated the surface with jute wastage Some careless smoker throwing a lighted cigarette a fire broke out just when the second race was in progress. It soon increased in volume and emitted dense smoke which filled the stands to the great discomfort of the spectators.

Happily the authorities were equal to the occasion. They cleared the surface for space of 20 feet of all jute wastage and the fire soon died out. Still, the third race had to be run on the far side of the course. It was a five-furlongs event and the start was made near the 1 1/4 mile post with the finish at the five furlong post.

S. S. Kirkwood:—The steamer Kirkwood, 1,152 tons, Captain T. D. Harrison, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sabine Rickmers:—The steamer Sabine Rickmers, 573 tons, Captain J. S. Schaumson, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The annual general meeting of the European Association, Calcutta, will be held tomorrow.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The prize-distribution of the schools conducted by the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society took place yesterday at Parel, Bombay, Mr. Justice Shah presiding.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, president of the Society, referred to the satisfactory work done by the Society. He said great credit was due to Mr. V. S. Sohoni, the superintendent of the schools, whose devotion to his work was really praiseworthy.

The report was then read in the course of which it was stated:

The report for the last year opened with a reference to the war in Europe as having seriously affected the work of institutions like our own and further added that with the continuance of the war, the financial outlook for the year 1915 was exceedingly gloomy. The remark has proved true and would apply with even greater force to the succeeding year,—and probably some more, for the war is still raging and its end is not within sight. Our financial position has been so much crippled and each month finds the strain so increasingly severe that all measures for widening the field of our operation have had to be deferred to the advent of a better day.

Out of the eight schools included in the last report the one in Madanpura has been transferred to the control of the Bombay Municipality. The remaining seven schools six boys' and one girls', with only one exception show a decided progress in point of attendance as well as results of the instruction imparted.

The Industrial school is open from 8-30 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 6 p.m. every day, except Sunday. The year began with 44 wholetime pupils on the rolls. This number, after having under-gone the same sort of fluctuations as have been remarked on before stands at 53, at the end of the year as shown below:—Carpentry 23, Tailoring 12, Sign board painting 10, Book-binding 8.—Total 53.

Besides these, 36 pupils are short-time learners who receive training only in the evening, after they have finished their daily studies in the Literary school.

During the year under report the Industrial school turned out 3 carpenters, 2 tailors, 1 sign board painter, 1 book binder.

Social work was carried on an usual. Several gatherings were held in the course of the year at which members of the depressed classes, and the higher classes mixed very freely. A gathering was held in April at the close of the first term when Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presided and narrated his experiences of the condition of the Depressed Classes, gained in his tour in Southern India. The gathering was a great success, there being present no fewer than five hundred men and women of the depressed classes.

Mr Sohoni said there were 90,000 members of the depressed classes in Bombay, of whom 12,000 boys were of school-going age but only 2,999 of whom attended school.

The Chairman praised the good work done by the Society, which he said deserved to be liberally supported by all those who wished to see education spread among the masses.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BILLIMORA HIGH SCHOOL.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Billimora held there on Saturday Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata were presented with addresses in recognition of their munificence in giving away Rs. 62,000 for the erection of the new building for the Tata High School and its maintenance fund and scholarships. Dewan Bahadur Samarth presided and there was a large and distinguished company present.

Mr. B. N. Mengusi read the address which expressed the gratitude of the people of Billimora to Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata for their munificence.

Dewan Bahadur Samarth then presented the address, which was enclosed in a beautiful casket, to Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata, who suitably replied.

An address was next presented to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Gaba for providing for expenses of conducting the fifth standard in the High School.

Dewan Bahadur Samarth complimented Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata and Mr. Gaba for their generosity and expressed a hope that Billimora would be able to boast of a Girls' High School and an Arts College in the near future.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIONS

PROPOSED SEMINARY AT BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BARODA, March 11.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a Seminary for the comparative study of religions at the College, Baroda. Three Fellowships are to be created at Rs. 120 per mensem for post-graduate research.

Applications are to be invited from graduates of the Indian universities, and preference is to be given to those with high qualifications in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, or Law. The research will be under the direction of the Professor of Philosophy and the comparative study of religions, with the assistance of the Professors of Sanskrit and Persian. It is expected that the elections will be made by the end of May, and the Fellows will be required to begin work at the commencement of the next academic year.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of February was 499 of whom 426 wewre males and 73 females.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. P. N. Goodman, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. W. Beale, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. I. D. Claughton, Suffolks.
Lieut. E. W. Dilnott, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. E. Mason, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. D. O'Brien, Sixteenth Lancers.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Teelyard, Berkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. C. T. Crabbe, Grenadiers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. F. W. Hamilton, West Kents.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt. R. C. Doidge, Lancs Fusiliers.

DIED.

Lieut. H. C. Lloyd, Cornwall Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. A. Abraham, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt. C. Duttson, Dorsets.
Capt. H. W. Haselhurst, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Capt. H. M. Lawford, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. the Hon. R. E. Phillips, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. J. M. Wadmore, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. E. F. Ledward, Suffolks
Lieut. W. H. Bainbridge, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. L. Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. J. Lewis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. A. Maynard, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. C. Forster, Artillery.
Lieut. P. J. Hedges, Northamptons.
Lieut. J. D. Holmes, Engineers.
Lieut. S. P. Inskip, Suffolks.
Lieut. T. B. Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. N. Lomax, North Staffs.
Lieut. J. D. Rickaby, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Alington, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. L. J. Baker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Munday, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. A. Colter, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Duke, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Jackson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Lyster, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Gillbee, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Emery, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Long, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Grant, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Guthrie, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Hambleton, Artillery
Second-Lieut. A. H. Johnson, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Pierpiont, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Williams, Royal Lancasters

LONDON, March 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. H. Hutchinson, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant E. R. Spofforth, Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. W. H. Bryce, Royal Scots.
Sec.-Lieut. A. A. Easton, Highland Light Infantry.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. H. Hall, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. R. Hollins, Royal Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. R. C. Bowden, Royal Lancasters.

DIED.

Sec.-Lieut. C. H. Broadbent, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Lieutenant H. F. Birdwood, London Regiment.
Lieutenant C. W. Palmer, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major S. W. Loudan-Shants, Yorkshire Regiment.
Captain R. A. Barker, North Lancashires.
Captain W. W. Gillum, Artillery.
Captain G. G. Mallins, Artillery.
Captain F. W. Hamilton, Royal Lancasters.
Captain W. L. Henderson, West Yorkshires.
Captain J. A. Thomson, Yorkshires.
Captain T. G. Brown, Connaughts.
Lieutenant H. Barrow, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. H. Huxtable, Artillery.
Lieutenant N. C. Parkes, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. W. Bruce, Shropshires.
Lieutenant E. H. Weighill, Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. G. Atkinson, Durhams.
Sec.-Lieut. E. L. Coven, Royal Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. P. Colquhoun, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. G. P. Peterkin Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. J. D. Robertson, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. W. J. Hewson, Northumberlands.
Sec.-Lieut. F. S. Steenberg, Norhumberlands.
Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Knight, West Ridings.
Sec.-Lieut. A. Robertson, Manchesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty list No. 25, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H. Peck, Royal Flying Corps.
Captain W. G. Palmer, 113th Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. V. D. K. Marlev, 1st Manchesters.

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The following name of officer appears in casualty list No. 26 of Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED (ACCIDENTLY).

Captain G. Lewis, 38th Central India Horse.

It appears that on Wednesday night at about half past twelve a gang of about 22 dacoits raided the house of Sreemantho Maity, a trader of Amrabariah, near Canning Town. The dacoits after forcibly breaking open the main door of the house, fell upon the female residents and threatened them with immediate death unless they disclosed the places where their money was kept.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended the committee meeting for sending sweets to Indian troops at the Secretariat on Saturday noon.

A press communiqué issued in Rangoon states that the dates for Sir Harcourt Butler's visit to Bombay are liable to correction as Lady Butler is not well enough to travel by the Kaiser-i-Hind as previously arranged.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, accompanied by the Chief Secretary will leave Nagpur by the mail train on the 18th instant, arriving at Raipur the same afternoon. After two days' halt there, he will proceed by train to Balaghat on the 21st, camping in that district from the 22nd to the 29th.

The Hon. Sir H. Holmwood, I.C.S., and Lady Holmwood, and the Countess of Selborne, were among the passengers, who left Bombay yesterday for England by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

The death is reported of the feudatory chief of Bamra (Orissa) at Ballyganj, Calcutta.

Mr. U. L. Mazumdar will officiate as Accountant-General of Bihar and Orissa in the place of Mr. Scott O'Conor who proceeds on six months' leave at the end of this month.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru is a candidate for election to the Imperial Legislative Council by non-official members of the United Provinces Legislative Council vice Pandit B. N. Dhar who is not standing again.

Mr. E. C Ansorge, I.C.S., Bihar and Orissa, has been placed on special duty under Mr. Lefroy, Imperial Silk Specialist.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN FRANCE.

REVIEW OF WELSH TROOPS WITHIN SOUND OF THE GUNS.

Alderman A. T. Salvidge, who has been doing splendid recruiting work in Liverpool, has returned from a visit to the front, and has given to the "Liverpool Evening Express" some impressions of his visit to the firing line. He said that while at divisional headquarters, on the second day of their visit, they were told by the general in command that Mr. Lloyd George, who was in France in connection with the business of his department, would pay a short visit to the locality in order to witness a march past of several battalions of Welsh troops "Our party," continues Mr. Salvidge, "accordingly arranged to return from the trenches in time to be present at the inspection. I shall never forget the impressive sight. When we got back we saw standing on the side of a road the Minister of Munitions with the general of the division and his staff. As the troops marched past Mr. Lloyd George received the salute, and when the leading band struck up 'Men of Harlech' he fervently said: 'This is inspiring. It is soul-stirring.'

"I was standing close by him. His face was pale, his lips twitched, and tears welled to his eyes. All this took place within sound of the enemy's guns. With the order 'Eyes right!' was coupled the name of the locality from which the company was drawn, and as these Welshmen swung past there was a flash of recognition on their faces when they saw the small figure of the statesman whom they claim as their own. They were a fine body of men, and, believe me, when they get within striking distance of the Boches they will render a splendid account of themselves.

"The review over, Mr. Lloyd George hurried off to perform the important work which had brought him to France. One can well understand what a stimulus his visit would give to the men from the Principality placed in the circumstances which might well be calculated to destroy their spirit. But this is a thing that never happens where our brave soldiers are concerned."

In concluding the interview Alderman Salvidge said that when he arrived back in Liverpool it was with difficulty that he could realise the truth of what he had witnessed. If only those who were squabbling over the question of "conscription" or no "conscription" could see our men under the conditions that he had seen them they would say that not a man of military age ought to hesitate for a single hour in throwing in his lot to help our gallant fellows in the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts they are making to bring about the termination of this terrible war at the earliest possible moment. "If," he added, "the demeanour of our troops, from the generals down to the privates, counts for anything, then our prospects must be bright, and there can be no question about the ultimate issue."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 12.

No rain has fallen and over most of Northern India the temperature is above normal. The unsettled conditions in the north-west are passing away.

Forecast:—A few thundershowers in Bengal.

The harvesting of spring crops is now in progress in the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, the early hot weather having been favourable for reaping.

The Triennial Forest Conference and meeting of the Forest Board will be held in Dehra Dun towards the close of the current month. It is understood that the Hon. Claude Hill was preside over the deliberations of the conference which will be attended by the Inspector-General of Forests and the chief conservators of various provinces including Assam and Burma.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 13, 1916.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

There was nothing remarkable in the discussion which took place on the Committee stage of the Indian Budget debate on Thursday. The debate was, in fact, of a more than usually perfunctory character and it might even be said that there was no real dicussion at all. This will be apparent from the fact that though Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea endeavoured to bring the advisability of the increase in the salt-tax to the test of discussion, they found that there were no non-official members willing to come to their support. This was quite in keeping with the general recognition of the fact that the Budget is to be considered preeminently a war Budget and that much that, in ordinary times, would provoke criticism and even opposition might well be considered justifiable in view of the supreme need of the hour. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's object was to take one more opportunity of appealing to the Government to reconsider their decision as to the increase in the salt-tax and to leave the latter as a reserve for the future. He emphasised that he was not opposed to the increase of taxation required for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the country. His objection was to the principle of adding to the taxation of the country for providing a surplus of revenue much beyond the needs of the administrative expenditure estimated by the Government themselves. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea emphasised that the surpluses of the Government were always under-estimated and the estimated expenditure always fell short of the actuals.

It is impossible not to sympathise with the appeal made by these two members especially as it was made in the interest of the poor and it is arguable whether, instead of succumbing to the temptation of raising the salt-tax, which involves no additional machinery of collection, Government might not have first exhausted all available and yet untapped sources of revenue. Sir William Meyer could not, however, accept the main argument that was urged against raising the salt-tax, namely, the undesirability of having a surplus of one million pounds. Whatever might be said in support of this in times of peace, he was of opinion that in times such as those through which the country is passing it was not too much. The Government, he said, were living in a period when their revenue estimates might be badly disturbed. Last year, he added, they had to undertake a large expenditure owing to increased demands of the war and they were saved only by the timely increase in railway receipts and they could not again gamble this year on the hope of the same fortune. It is not difficult to recognise the force of this argument. But while in view of the exigencies of the hour, all objection to the raising of the salt-tax may be waived, it is not necessary fully to subscribe to Sir William Meyer's view regarding the part which non-official members are allowed to take in influencing the composition of the Budget. Referring to the appeal made that these members might be taken into confidence in framing the Budget, Sir William said that it was always open to anyone of the Council, as well as the people of the country, to make the suggestions they might think necessary. Non-official members, as well as the public, have indeed, the right to suggest and to criticise, but the point is whether their suggestions in any way affect the character of the Budget which is prepared behind the scenes and is sanctioned by the Secretary of State before it is revealed to the public eye, or whether, even after it is presented to the public, their criticisms on it are, under the present arrangement, allowed to modify it substantially in accordance with general public opinion. On this point Sir William Meyer said: "But to admit formally an independent body," he said, "to come between the Budget and the Government, whose business it is to project, is out of the question." That, of course, is a statement with which no one can quarrel. But, at the same time, it illustrates the helplessness of the people of this country in the raising and disposal of their own revenues. As we pointed out on Saturday, such a position cannot be longer tolerated and the solution must be found, not in the intervention of an independent body between the Government and the Budget, but in the creation of a government which is representative of the people. The present machinery, it is true, does not admit of any kind of adjustment by which the public representatives on the Councils can be given a voice in the framing of the Budget. Therefore the whole machinery must be altered.

For the rest, the Council was chiefly occupied in listening to the members in charge of various portfolios who, one by one, attempted to show how valuable were the activities going on in general in spite of the cutting down of expenditure on account of the war. Mr. Claude Hill was anxious to demonstrate that, as far as the Revenue and Agriculture Department was concerned, though expenditure had had to be rigorously cut down, the Government had been utilising the present period in preparation for well-devised expenditure by preparatory and experimental work. This benevolent assurance may, for the present, be accepted. His satisfaction that the co-operative movement was flourishing in spite of the war,—though substantially correct,—is rather inconsistent with the needless fears which Government entertained in 1914 as to whether the movement was progressing on lines economically and financially sound and which led to the appointment of the Committee on co-operation. Mr. Claude Hill's reference to the evolution of a new and much improved variety of wheat will be generally welcomed and we hope this will be of the highest value in promoting the betterment of the economic condition of the agriculturist over a large area. Sir Sankaran Nair, introducing his first education Budget, expressed satisfaction that the estimated expenditure for 1916-17 was about 13½ lakhs in excess of the revised estimate for 1915-16 and that, despite the war, during the last year educational institutions had increased by about 4,300, pupils by 2,60,000 and expenditure by about 120 lakhs. All this is, indeed, relatively satisfactory as far as the figures of the previous year are considered. But judged by the actual need of the people, the figures only indicate how immediate and great is the need and how inadvisable is a policy of rigid economy in this matter. The same remarks apply to the provision made for sanitation. Sir Robert Gillan showed substantial achievements in the manufacture of shells and his reference to the practical work done by Indians in this connection was particularly gratifying as showing a striking proof of the devotion of India to the cause of the Empire. Sir William Clark referred to successful action in stimulating saltpetre exports for munitions. The result of the efforts in this direction has not only been to afford a substantial degree of assistance to the Allied cause in the manufacture of explosives, but has also incidentally given a fresh impetus to an industry carried on by a poor and hard-working class in Northern India. The Council closed its sitting by accepting Dr. Banerjea's resolution which, if properly carried out, cannot but produce good and far-reaching results. Dr. Banerjea proposed that Government should consider the establishment of institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the vernaculars, so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas. Government readily accepted the proposal under certain limitations which are altogether unnecessary and unfortunate.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SCIENCE.

It is gratifying that the *laissez faire* attitude of local authorities as well as of the supreme Government in this country towards the indigenous systems of medicine is undergoing a change. While the Government of Bombay have relaxed the regulations of the Medical Act so as to let live the Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary, and have also in view legislation to remove the possibility of doubt in regard to cases of the same kind that may occur hereafter, it is reassuring also to find the Medical Council of Madras coming down from its former unbending and unsympathetic position in regard to Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's case. The Council have reconsidered their former decision and agreed to drop the charge of unprofessional and "infamous conduct" brought against him for so-called "covering" of Ayurvedic *vaidyas*. Dr. Iyer, it must be stated, was not himself a practitioner or teacher in Ayurvedic medicine, but was merely associated with a leading charitable Ayurvedic dispensary in Madras as its honorary superintendent. For this grave offence he was threatened with expulsion from an honourable profession. The Medical Council failed to calculate with public opinion. The Council now acknowledge that there can be no objection to a registered practitioner superintending the teaching of western sciences like physiology, if he so desires, in Ayurvedic colleges. This is quite reasonable and the Medical Council should be the first to recognise that, even if they believe all *vaidyas* and *hakims* to be quacks, it would be the height of perversity to refuse to enlighten them in the correct knowledge of the West. We hope the lesson learnt by the Madras Medical Council will not be lost on the Bombay Council, for here also we have the case of the principal of an Ayurvedic college, who is a registered practitioner, being summoned to explain his conduct. We hope we shall here no more of this episode.

So much as regards the attitude of local Governments. The attitude of the Imperial Government also is becoming more considerate. The softening of the rigours of the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill, so far at least as the established indigenous institutions are concerned, is a matter for gratification. The reply of Sir Reginald Craddock to the Hon. Mr. Rayaningar on the subject of State-aid to indigenous systems of medicine was also couched in sympathetic terms. Asked whether the question of support to these systems of medical treatment had ever been considered by Government and whether the Government proposed to consider the desirability of appointing a committee to enquire if the practice of those systems had been really useful in giving relief to suffering millions of the Indian people and if so, how that practice could be improved by State support, Sir Reginald observed:—

"The general question of affording support to Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine has not hitherto been considered by the Government of India. Representations on the subject by those interested in the matter have recently been received, and enquiries as to the existing methods of teaching and practising the indigenous systems of medicine are being made. The matter has also come up in connection with a scheme for a medical school of this character at Delhi. It is not thought that advantage would at present result in the appointment of a committee of enquiry, but the subject will be further examined in the light of information which is being collected."

It is to be hoped that, when a somewhat more favourable opportunity than the present presents itself, Government will seriously consider what steps can be taken to improve the Ayurvedic and Unani systems, and to stimulate their scientific progress on right lines.

Notes of the Day.

The Naval Fund.

There is no necessity to dwell on the inestimable services which the British Navy has been rendering in the present world-crisis, but owing to the silence with which it is obliged to discharge its mission on the high seas, the recognition of our indebtedness to the brave men who man the vast fleet may stand in need of being brought home to us from time to time. The East Indies Station Naval Fund, thanks to the untiring industry and zeal of Lady Peirse, its President, has played no small part in drawing our attention to the needs of the men of the Navy in Eastern waters, and we are glad to note from the Report just issued, that the Fund has been meeting with a favourable response in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Aden and Basrah, indeed, everywhere where branches have been opened. Over a lakh have been subscribed to the Fund, in addition to numerous gifts in kind. The operations of the Fund are naturally restricted to the East Indies Station, which now extends from Singapore to the coasts of Egypt, the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia.

Deserves a Better Response.

In addition to supplying comforts and other needs of all sections of the men employed in the Navy, both European and Indian, the Fund also aims at collecting a sufficient sum to make provision for dependants who have been brought into distress in consequence of the loss of the bread winner. As can be very easily imagined much more than a mere lakh of rupees is required to enable the committee of the Fund to meet the needs of the situation in all the Eastern waters. In the words of Lady Peirse, "when consideration is given to the enormous amount of work accomplished by the ships of our Station in safely convoying Home thousands of troops from the Far East and India without a single loss, and to the operations in the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Dardanelles," the appeal of the Naval Fund deserves a far more cheery response from all quarters than has yet been given to it."

The New Structure of the Empire?

Amidst the spectacular events of the war, it is possible that the significance of some of the most momentous events of the day may be lost sight of. One of these is the visit to England of Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia. It is significant of the importance of the visit and the change in the attitude of the British people that Mr. Hughes has gone to England, as he himself said, at the invitation of the Imperial Government to discuss war matters, including the position of the Dominions at the peace conference. It is also a striking proof of the essential solidarity of the Empire that the meeting between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, and Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, is believed to have resulted in an agreement on many important points affecting the three Dominions. Whatever may be said about the war, there are few more pleasing reflections than the one emphasised by Mr. Bonar Law on Thursday that "we hope to gain by this loathesome war an Empire, one in structure for all time."

Where Does India Come In?

Mr. Bonar Law went on to declare that in his belief the future depended on the action of the Dominions because the Mother Country would welcome any scheme approved by the Dominions. That this belief is not confined to Mr. Bonar Law is evident from the invitation sent out to the Dominion Premiers with whom the Imperial Government will confer. All this is as it ought to be. But what strikes one most vividly is the manner in which India seems to be completely overlooked in this matter. Mr. Bonar Law said that the Dominions had given so much to the war that things could not remain the same after the war. The contributions of India to the war have been given testimony to by British statesmen in no grudging terms, but why should India be thus left in the cold when important questions pertaining to the Empire are to be discussed. "We are heart and soul," said Mr. Hughes, "in this war and nothing will stand in the way of complete victory." India's devotion to the cause of the Allies is no less deep and her determination to give of her best to carry the war to a triumphant issue is no less strong. Is it to be supposed that in spite of all this, things in India are to remain the same as they were?

Municipal School Buildings.

With reference to our recent remarks on the condition of some of the municipal primary school buildings in Bombay, we understand that since the report of the Medical Inspectors, which was the subject of notice in these columns, was issued, a move has been made by the Schools Committee to remedy some of the defects. The Kamatipura Nirashrit School has been removed from the old objectionable quarters to others decidedly better. For another, the Gamdevi Marathi Boys' School, the whole floor of a new building which will be completed next month, has been secured. Arrangements have been made to get a new house built for the Amerchandwadi School, the plans awaiting the sanction of the Executive Engineer's Department. For the fourth school, of which mention was made by us, namely, the Vithalwadi School, the Schools Committee, we are told, have been looking out for a better building for some months past, but have not been able to find one. It is understood that the accommodation of at least 25 schools has been materially improved since the issue of the Report.

L'Inde a l'Angleterre.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE ENGLISH OF SAROJINI NAIDU.)

By a Parsi girl.

Me reste-t'il un don qu'encor je ne t'ai pas donné
Que t'ai je refusé quand l'heure suprême a sonné
Hélas! je t'ai cédé les fils héroiques de mon sang
Vois! sans une plainte je les ai jettés dans tes rangs.
Ils partent le coeur fier et tout remplis d'espoir
Pour affronter la mort à l'appel du devoir

Aussiqu'an trésor de perles dans leurs tombes lointaines
Ils reposent silencieux aux bords des vagues iraniennes
Epars au hasard sur les sables brûlants de l'Egypte
Ils dorment pâles, les mains brisées, au fond de leurs cryptes.
Ils gisent abattus par une fatale chance
Sur les champs dévastés des Flandres et la France

Comprends-tu l'amertume des larmes que j'ai versées
Peux-tu entrevoir la douleur dont mon coeur est percé?
Et l'orgueil qui vibre en moi et me fortifie
Et l'espoir qui me console et me soutient en cette vie
Et la vision lointaine-la vision de Gloré
Que je vois des drapeaux sanglants de la Victoire?

Quand le regne de terreur et de haine aura cessé
Et lorsque l'ère de paix enfin aura commencé
Et qu'en ton amour ton coeur à jamais reconnaissant
Portera ton offrande aux braves tombés dans les rangs
Quand tu leur portera un hommage éternel
N'oublie pas de mes martyrs le sang immortel

MINNIE.
Harkness Road.

We reprint for reference the original poem of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

THE GIFT OF INDIA.

Is there aught you need that my hands withold,
Rich gifts of raiment of grain or gold?
Lo: I have flung to the East and West
Priceless treasures torn from my breast,
And yielded the sons of my stricken womb
To the drum-beats of duty, the sabres of doom.

Gathered like pearls in their alien graves.
Silent they sleep by the Persian waves,
Scattered like shells on Egyptian sands
They lie with pale brows and brave broken hands,
They are strewn like blossoms mown down by chance
On the blood-brown meadows of Flanders and France.

Can ye measure the grief of the tears I weep
Or compass the woe of the watch I keep?
Or the pride that thrills thro' my heart's despair
And the hope that comforts the anguish of prayer?
And the far sad glorious vision I see
Of the torn red banners of Victory?

When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease
And life be refashioned on anvils of peace,
And your love shall offer memorial thanks
To the comrades who fought in your dauntless ranks,
And you honour the deeds of the deathless ones
Remember the blood of my martyred sons!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Part of the funds collected in Calcutta by Miss Doris Phillips and her friends, have been used to build two light draught ambulance boats. These have been built by Messrs. Burn and Co., under Sir Pardey Lukis's instructions. They will be despatched on Tuesday by rail to Bombay.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRESH FAILURES ON THE MEUSE.

RUSSIANS 40 VERSTS FROM TREBIZOND.

WAR DECLARED ON PORTUGAL

NEW DEFENCES OF EGYPT.

The situation at Verdun is unchanged.

The Germans again attempted to retrieve their failures. They showed incredible ferocity and mad obstinacy and made frightful sacrifices, but did not gain an inch.

Berlin has officially announced that Germany considers herself in a state of war with Portugal.

The Russians are now 40 versts front Trebizond.

The Germans are evacuating Ispahan. The occupation of Kermanshah has resulted in the unanimous submission of Persian tribes and negotiations for the surrender of German conspirators are progressing.

The new defences of Egypt are practically complete. They are no longer based on the Canal, but are formidably established far out in the desert, making the region practically immune to successful attack.

A British destroyer and a torpedo boat struck mines and sank off the East Coast. The casualties were four officers and 41 men.

Mr. Asquith has announced that British non-combatants killed by bombardment were 49 men, 39 women and 39 children. The numbers killed by air raids were 127 men, 92 women and 57 children, while 2,750 had been drowned by the sinking of vessels.

The Army estimates provide for a personnel of four millions, exclusive of the Dominion troops and British troops in India.

The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Churchill has decided to return to the Commons, hoping to lead a new opposition.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, who is fighting for an improved air service, has been elected for East Herts.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 11.

General Gallieni is ill.

NELLORE FIRE REAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

The fire on the Nellore has reappeared in hold No. 2. She is still discharging her cargo.

FEROCIOUS ATTEMPTS TO RETRIEVE FAILURES.

FRIGHTFUL SACRIFICES WITHOUT GAINING AN INCH.

FEROCIOUS ATTACKS FAIL.

ENEMY'S MAD OBSTINACY.

NOT AN INCH GAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 10.

A semi-official statement says that the Germans again attempted to retrieve their failures. They showed incredible ferocity and mad obstinacy and made frightful sacrifices, but did not gain an inch.

The German Army Corps failed to make an impression at Berthincourt, while the French continued to advance in Bois Corbeaux.

Several German corps attacked over three kilometres in Douaumont and Vaux regions. The enemy regiments were annihilated by artillery and rifle fire. The carnage ceased in a snowstorm at dusk.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

FLAGRANT LIES IN GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 10.

An official announcement says the situation at Verdun is unchanged. The Germans have not attempted any infantry attack. Reciprocal bombardment continued along the whole front. It was violent on both sides of the Meuse and intermittent in Woevre.

French batteries wrecked the German trenches on Hill 425, eastward of Thann. The French again bombarded convoys in the Argonne.

GERMAN LIES EXPOSED.

The French communique describes the German boast of the capture of Vaux as flagrant lying. It says that at the very hour that the Berlin telegram appeared, a French staff officer was entering the fort at Vaux and found that it had not been attacked, but had remained in French hands. The communiqué points out that the Germans have been multiplying their falsehoods since the failure of their offensive.

SHORTAGE OF BREAD IN BERLIN.

PUBLIC DISAPPOINTMENT ABOUT VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent has received information from a reliable source to the effect that there has been a great shortage of bread in Berlin for some days. This is officially attributed to a shortage of potatoes, the admixture of which is compulsory. The German press is endeavouring to assuage the public disappointment regarding the outcome of the fighting at Verdun.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says, while the German arms cannot always obtain victories there are probably good reasons for a pause. Verdun has the significance of only one piece on a chessboard.

The "Morning Posts's" Buda Pesth correspondent writing on the 1st March says, that according to a message received there the German losses at Verdun surpass all experience in battles on a similar scale. The Germans are stated to have employed 250,000 men on a front of 35 kilometres with reserves of 50,000. In the first stages of the battle the enemy lost 20,000 killed and at least 50,000 wounded.

A Hungarian correspondent who saw the Russians attacking in the Carpathians says that they unflinchingly crossed heaps of bodies of fallen comrades. Their task cannot be compared with that of the Germans at Verdun.

FRENCH AIR SUCCESSES.

ENEMY AEROPLANES ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 10.

A communiqué gives brilliant French air successes in numerous actions mostly over the German lines. Fifteen German aeroplanes were routed and ten were seen to plunge vertically into their own lines. A Fokker and another machine were felled in Champagne and three at Verdun.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

PARIS, March 10.

An official statement says the Germans are circulating the legend that the French started the offensive at Verdun.

CEASELESS BOMBARDMENT.

FURIOUS FIGHT IN CORBEAUX.

ENEMY RANKS DEVASTATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 10.

A communiqué says west of the Meuse where bombardment was ceaseless during the day the enemy furiously assaulted our positions in the Corbeaux Wood. Several attacks were repulsed successively by the artillery, infantry and maxim fire which devastated the enemy ranks. Notwithstanding losses utterly disproportionate to the objective, the Germans delivered a final assault with a division and succeeded in reoccupying a part of the Corbeaux Wood which we retook from them on the 8th March.

FAIL TO APPROACH FRENCH POSITION.

The Germans east of the Meuse twice attacked the trenches west of the village of Douaumont, but they were stopped by the artillery and maxim fire and failed to approach our positions anywhere. Our artillery stopped an attack which was being prepared against the village of Vaux. It is confirmed that the Germans lost heavily on Thursday in attacks against the village and trenches at the bottom of the ridge surmounted by Fort Vaux.

The enemy bombardment in Woevre was intense and was vigorously countered by our batteries.

The Germans threw floating mines into the Meuse at St. Mihiel but these were fished up before doing any damage.

We wrecked the enemy organisations in Lorraine.

STRATEGIC POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

ENEMY WORKS DAMAGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 11.

A communiqué says northward of the Aisne, after several hours' bombardment, the enemy debouched from the Ville au Bois and attacked our salient at Bois des Buttes. After lively fighting we ejected the enemy from the portion of the wood which he succeeded in occupying. Westward of the Meuse the Germans delivered a strong night attack on our trenches on the Betterincourt-Chatteaucourt Road. An immediate counterattack gave us complete possession of the important communication trench which the Germans penetrated.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

East of the Meuse, between the village of Vaux and the Fort Vaux ridge there was a heavy bombardment all night, and repeated infantry attacks on the ruined village. The enemy captured some of the eastern houses but we still hold the western, against which all his efforts have failed. As a result of the several attacks against the Fort Vaux ridge, the enemy made some progress on the slopes, but our fire broke all his efforts to reach the entanglements in front of the fort.

ENEMY WORKS DAMAGED.

Intense bombardment continues in the district of Eix Moulainville. Our artillery in Lorraine severely damaged the enemy's works near Embermenil.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

A FOKKER BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 12

A communiqué says:—On the left of the Meuse the opposing artilleries were less active. The bombardment on the right bank continued and was intense in the region west of Douaumont. It was slower in the remainder of the sector and in Woevre. The enemy did not attempt to make an infantry attack on any part of the Front.

Fresh reports confirm the terrible German losses in fruitless assaults. West of Douaumont, on Friday, the Germans thrice attacked in columns of four and were mown down by artillery and machine-guns. They retired leaving the ground covered with corpses.

A French aeroplane in the Douaumont region brought down a Fokker which fell in flames in the German lines.

FRESH HEAVY SLUMP IN GERMAN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

There has been a fresh heavy slump in German exchange, which fell in Berne half a franc on Thursday and a franc on Friday.

IRRESISTIBLE FRENCH INFANTRY

HEROIC EPISODE IN CORBEAUX WOOD.

DESPERATE CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 10.

French officers find it very difficult to restrain their men, who are anxious to attack, but there have been opportunities when the French infantry has charged with irresistible fury.

Such an occasion was the fight in Corbeaux wood where the German advance threatened to cut off the French who were holding Oie hill. The action began at noon on Wednesday. The French advancing through the open were very clever at taking cover and their losses were insignificant in spite of German shelling, but in the desperate close-quarter fighting inside the wood the French were absolutely frenzied.

Twenty volunteered at one point to charge a deadly machine gun concealed in a ditch. Leaping between trees they soon reached it and bayonetted the gunners. The wood was cleared early in the afternoon, whereupon the Germans concentrated artillery on the wood and their reserves made an onslaught at dusk. An all-night fight resulted in the French remaining masters of practically the whole wood.

FEROCIOUS BAYONET-ATTACK AT VAUX.

Similarly at the village of Vaux, when two companies out of brigade after brigade of attacking Germans secured and barricaded some houses, the French counter-attacked with bayonet and expelled them after a ferocious conflict.

RIOTING AT COLOGNE.

SEQUEL TO GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 10.

The "Telegraaf" reports that serious rioting took place at Cologne on 7th March in consequence of the German losses at Verdun. Travellers were prevented from leaving trains in the station. It is reported that guns are posted in the streets to restrain the mobs.

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

It has been the custom in Cologne for some time to detain neutral arrivals, summon the residents they wish to see, and then send away the neutrals without allowing them to enter the town.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH AIR RAID

ENEMY BOMBING ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

A British communiqué says yesterday thirty-one aeroplanes made successful attack on the enemy railhead and billets at Carbin. All returned safely. It is believed that they did considerable damage. As a result of the fight in the air one hostile machine and one of ours was brought down near Tournai.

The enemy made bombing attacks against two of our craters near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both were repulsed.

To-day there has been much artillery activity on both sides about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Loos and between Quinquerue and Fauquissart.

North of Fauquissart our artillery damaged a mine shaft.

SUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.

A British communiqué says:—We exploded three mines east of Vermelles with satisfactory results.

Artillery on both sides was active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 11.

In the Chamber to-day the Minister of Marine announced that the question of freights was on the road to settlement by France, Britain and Italy, which were considering the establishment of an office for the centralisation of the freight requirements of the Allies.

CAUCASUS ADVANCE

RUSSIANS 40 VERSTS FROM TREBIZOND

RIZEH AS RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 11.

A communiqué says that an attack by considerable enemy forces east of Koslou, on the upper Strypa, was repulsed with great enemy losses.

The Russians are now 40 versts from Trebizond.

PETROGRAD, March 10.

Rizeh is situated in the sheltered bay and will be the naval base for the coming Russian advance on Trebizonb.

GERMANS EVACUATING ISPAHAN.

SUBMISSION OF PERSIAN TRIBES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 11.

The Germans are evacuating Ispahan. The occupation of Kermanshah has resulted in the unanimous submission of Persian tribes and negotiations for the surrender of German conspirators are progressing.

TURKISH PEACE PROPOSALS

NO DEFINITE INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 11.

Reuter's representative sates that British officials have no definite information regarding the Turkish peace proposals to Russia. In view of the compact between the Allies any such proposals to be successful must be made to the Allies as a whole.

ATTEMPT ON ENVER PASHA'S LIFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

In the absence of reliable news no importance is attached to the reports of the attempted assassination of Enver Pasha.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON ROUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Central News" Rome correspondent quotes a Bucharest telegram to the effect that the Teutons are bringing final pressure to bear on Roumania even threatening to coerce her to observe a benevolent neutrality promising compensation in Bukowina and Bessarabia. The German promises are mistrusted by Roumania.

BULGARIAN TROOPS FOR FRENCH FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Salonika correspondent says that according to Bulgarian deserters Bulgaria has sufficient ammunition to attack. The German and Austrian supplies sent to Bulgaria are always smaller than those sent to Turkey. Germany has asked Bulgaria to send two divisions to France, but the Bulgarian staff is reluctant. Nevertheless two divisions are held in readiness in case of absolute necessity.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

CONTINUES IN SPITE OF SNOWFALLS AND INUNDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 11.

A communiqué says the snowfalls and avalanches in the mountains, and torrential rains and inundations in the plain, have not prevented the Italians from continuing the offensive at various points, causing the enemy to send large forces into trenches which are then effectively shelled.

DEATH OF CAPT. BOND SHELTON.

A SURVIVOR OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The death is announced of Captain Bond Shelton, survivor of the Birkenhead.

DEFENCES OF EGYPT.

NOT BASED ON CANAL.

FORMIDABLY ESTABLISHED IN DESERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Reuter's correspondent with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force says that the new defences of Egypt are practically complete. They are no longer based on the Canal but are formidably established far out in the desert. Even if the Turks overcome the difficulties of cost of organising an expendition the latter will be doomed to perish either in a battle or from thirst if it tries to break our defences.

DESTROYER AND TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

STRIKE MINES OFF EAST COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

It is officialy announced that the Destroyer Coquette and the torpedo boat Eleven struck mines and sank off the East coast. The casualties were four officers and 41 men.

MR. CHURCHILL TO RETURN TO COMMONS.

A "DAILY EXPRESS" REPORT.

LONDON, March 11.

The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Churchill has decided to return to the Commons, hoping to lead a new opposition.

NORWEGIAN BARQUE TORPEDOED.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The American Consul at Havre reports that seven Americans have been rescued from the Norwegian barque Silius which was torpedoed without warning on the 9th instant.

The State Department officials view the attack seriously and await full information.

If the Silius was torpedoed as described it will be regarded as contrary to the assurances from Austria and Germany.

GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

RIGOROUS MEASURES FOR COMMERCIAL LAPSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 10.

The Commercial journal recalls that Germany owes Brazil nearly five millions sterling for coffee which she will probably never be able to pay.

The paper suggests that Brazil should prevent the sailing of German ships in Brazilian harbours and should negotiate with Germany for chartering them in order to relieve the congestion in Brazilian exports. Most rigorous measures are advocated in the event of a German refusal.

FRENCH LINER SUNK.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, March 11.

The French liner Louisiane has been sunk. All on board were saved.

SIR STARR JAMESON.

UNDERGOES AN OPERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Sir Starr Jameson has been operated upon for kidney trouble. A second operation will be necessary.

DEATH OF LORD RONALD LEVESON-GOWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The death is announced of Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.

BRIG-GENL. SIR PERCY SYKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Sykes is gazetted a temporary Brigadier-General.

MR. HUGHES CREATED A P. C.

LONDON, March 11.

Mr. Hughes has been created a Privy Councillor.

WAR WITH PORTUGAL.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN BERLIN.

ALLEGED BREACHES OF NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 10.

It is officially announced that Germany considers herself in a state of war with Portugal.

THE GERMAN DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The German declaration of war on Portugal recites what it calls the long series of breaches of neutrality, including free passage for British troops through Mozambique, purchase of guns, etcetra from the Entente, and the seizure of German ships. The Declaration concludes that Portugal is plainly placing her wishes for Britain over all other considerations.

BEARING ON EAST AFRICAN SITUATION

LONDON, March 11.

The papers emphasise the significance of Germany's declaration of War on Portugal and its bearing on East Africa where the Germans are now completely hemmed in.

GERMAN MINISTER GOES TO MADRID

LONDON, March 11.

The Government is expected to make a statement in Parliament regarding the Portuguese relations with Germany and then collectively to resign.

The German Minister and the staff of the Legation have gone to Madrid.

PROVOCATIVE ACTION.

LONDON, March 11.

Reuter learns that Germany's action is purely provocative as Portugal was legally entitled to requisition ships which had been so long immobolised. Portugal's action does not violate the commercial treaty as the vessels were not in transit.

NATIONAL MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, March 12.

The Congress, on the motion of the Premier, has agreed to form a national ministry.

BRITISH VICTORY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

MANY TOWNS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The War Office announces that General Smuts reports that after the occupation of Cela yesterday, General Venter's Force pushed on to Taveta and found it partially evacuated. Some Germans with a machine-gun surrendered to General Berenger.

We occupied Tarata simultaneously.

General Tighe commenced a bombardment and attack on Salaita which we occupied.

The operations continue.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

PROVISION FOR FOUR MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The Army estimates provide for a personnel of four millions, exclusive of the Dominion troops and British troops in India.

SINGLE MEN IN MUNITION FACTORIES.

QUESTION OF ENLISTMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Tennant announces that Government is carefully considering the question of enlisting single men working in munition factories.

MARRIED MEN TO BE CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

It is stated that a proclamation calling up married men from 27 to 35 will be posted on the 17th instant.

A NON-COMBATANT CORPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

The formation of a non-combatant corps is announced.

It is thought that it is designed to meet the case of conscientious objectors and will be enlisted through tribunals. They will probably be employed in trench digging, as burial parties and on similar [illegible].

EAST HERTS BY-ELECTION

COALITION CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

SUCCESS OF MR. BILLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The result of East Herts by-election is as follows:—

Pemberton Billing, Independent ... 4590

Captain Brodie Henderson, Coalition candidate ... 3559...

The result is noteworthy as Mr. Billing is fighting for improved air service. Capt. Henderson is an Unionist but has official Liberal support.

SURPRISING RESULT.

INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR INTERESTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

The papers agree that the election of Mr. Billing is most surprising.

The "Daily Mail" which supported his candidature, declares that the Government Whips are perturbed at the result which shows that "the people cannot be permanently chloroformed." It says that Mr. Billing as an independent will not receive party whips but he will find plenty of support from both the Liberal and Unionist War Committees.

The "Daily News' regards Mr. Billing's return with disquietude as showing that the battle with liquor interests is in no way ended. It says that publicans voted solidly against the Coalition candidate.

ENEMY RAIDS.

CASUALTIES MENTIONED. BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Asquith in a statement said that British non-combatants killed by the bombardment were 49 men, 39 women and 39 children. The numbers killed by air raids were 127 men, 92 women and 57 children, while 2,750 had been drowned by the sinking of vessels.

DRINK RESTRICTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

DRUNKENNESS DECREASES BY 40 PER CENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Lloyd George told a temperance deputation that the drink restrictions had caused a decrease of 40 per cent. in drunkenness.

He believed that the people, before the war was ended, would realise that the future of the Empire depended on the settlement of the drink question.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR COLONIES.

SIR GEORGE FIDDES' APPOINTMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Sir George Fiddes has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary for Colonies.

BOMBAY AND LORD HARDINGE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

At the Sheriff's meeting which is to be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, at 5-45 p.m., (S.T.), the principal resolution will be moved by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and is to the following effect: "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, representing the various communities of Western India, desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Empire in general and India in particular by his Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, who during a period of exceptional crisis in the history of the world, and in the midst of personal trials and afflictions, has administered the government of the country with calmness, courage, and single-minded devotion to duty, and who by his broad sympathies and just discernment of the legitimate aspirations of the people and high-minded statesmanship, has promoted the cause of peace and progress and strengthened the bonds of union between England and India."

The second important resolution, which will be proposed by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, will empower the President to communicate the first resolution to his Excellency the Viceroy, and decide to raise a memorial to Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty in Bombay, with the appointment of a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

It is understood that a very substantial sum has already been offered on the condition that it is applied to the erection of a statue to Lord Hardinge in Bombay.

VILLA'S DEFIANCE OF U-S.

AN AMERICAN MURDERED.

DR. WILSON SENDS AN EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

A telegram from Douglas states that 200 followers of Villa raided a ranch at Osborne Junction, killing an American and stealing cattle. Six squadrons of cavalry are ready to pursue Villa.

MEXICO'S SOVEREIGNTY TO BE RESPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The White House announces that an adequate force will be sent immediately to capture Villa. It will scrupulously respect the sovereignty of Mexico.

General Carranza has expressed regret at the Columbus outrage.

GERMAN INTRIGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 11.

It is expected that General Funston will command an expedition of 5,000. The Government will act cautiously as it is believed that Villa's defiance of the United States is prompted by Germans and that Mexico, in the event of hostilities, would become a recruiting ground for bellicose American-Germans.

FOREIGN PRESERVED FRUIT

PROHIBITORY PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The King has signed the proclamation prohibiting the import of foreign preserved fruits.

TRAIN SNOWED UP.

INCIDENT ON HIGH PEAK RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable states:—

A train on the High Peak Railway has been snowed up since Tuesday. Gangs are digging through the drifts.

GREATER BRITAIN.

THE EMPIRE AS AN ALLIANCE OR AS A STATE.

Mr. Sidney Low gave the second of his lectures on "The War and the Problems of Empire," at King's College, London, on February 9. In the first lecture he had told how the war had quickened into life two great ideas that had been formulated long ago. One was that the control of foreign affairs should not be left entirely in the hands of the British House of Commons, and the second that other parts of the Empire should have some say with regard to military matters

He now explained how we had lost sympathy with our Colonies in the early days before the United States broke away, all because we never consulted them in any way. Their men, he said, had suggested in the eighteenth century that a great Imperial Parliament should be constructed. Lord Chatham asked that the House of Commons should receive representative from all the Colonies, including the "Colony" of Ireland. Benjamin Franklin brought forward a similar idea in America, and stated his belief that if the American members could be present to vote on supplies and taxes most of the American discontent would disappear. Then came Adam Smith, who from an entirely different point of view proposed that each Colony should be represented, not by a manhood suffrage, but on a basis of revenue, each colony sending members varying in number according to what the colonies could pay.

This was all in the eighteenth century. The idea of an Imperial Parliament then died out for nearly 80 years. One of the chief reasons for this—there were many others—was that no one in England ever expected that the Colonies would not sooner or later seek independence and break away. As Blatchford said: "We must make our Colonies as profitable to us as possible now, and as amicable as possible when they break away."

Towards the end of last century the idea of a Colonial Conference was revived. In 1907 it changed its name, and became Imperial instead of "Colonial." It was still a conference and not a council, as it had no executive powers. The question for the future, said Mr. Low, was whether we should form this body into a council of the Empire to which we should make the Imperial Cabinet responsible, or whether an Imperial Cabinet should be established. If we went on with it as a conference we should retain our present system, in which the British Empire, would not be a State, but an Alliance. This was a very elastic system, and it would no doubt go on for some time. But it could not be permanent. We must come back eventually to an Imperial Ministry dependent on popular vote all over the Empire.

BENGALI STUDENTS AND DISCIPLINE

LORD CARMICHAEL'S ADVICE

"PLAY THE GAME."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

At the Convocation of the Calcutta University yesterday afternoon Lord Carmichael devoted the main portion of his speech to the recent events at the Presidency College. He said: I am told you expect me to speak of the recent happenings in some of our colleges. I do not intent to say much. I am not yet in possession of full knowledge of facts. It is the duty of my Government and of myself as Governor to try to find out and to deal, as best as we can, with the cause which led to those events which I most sincerely deplore. Mistakes as such have been made, must be brought home to those who made them. Misunderstandings must be cleared up. If the system has been at fault it must be changed. For we must have cordial working together of the teachers and the taught. I believe you can help and I confidently look to you to help. The direction in which India will advance in the immediate future largely depends on you and on your fellow-students of to day. On you, therefore, lies a great responsibility not to yourselves alone but to your fellow countrymen. You all, I hope, realise that. But I am not sure that you all quite realise what that implies. I sympathise with the students. I have been a student myself and these recent happenings grieve me for they must have done harm, I fear, to the students.

TRADITIONAL SENTIMENTS.

But they puzzle me for I hear them spoken of in a way which I do not understand and in a way, which I would not expect least of all. In the works of your great law-giver there are some passages and one of your most distinguished scholars has kindly checked my translation of them, —such passages as these: "The teacher, the father, the mother and the elder brother must not be treated with disrespect specially by a Brahman though one be grievously affended by them." "Whenever people justly censure or falsely defame his teacher there he must cover his ears or depart thence to another place. By censuring his teacher, though justly, he will become in his next birth an ass, by falsely defaming him a dog, he who lives on his teacher's substances will become a worm and he who is envious of his merit a larger insect." These are your old traditional Indian sentiments put more unqualifiedly than we should have put them, but they are practically the same seniments which I was taught ought to govern the relations between myself and my fellow students and our teachers in England, sentiments on which all school or college discipline is based. The word discipline is, I fear, sometimes misunderstood. It means primarily the relation which exists not in the East only, nor in the West only, but everywhere, between the teacher and his disciple, between the "Guru" and his "Chela." And if either teachers or students have really broken away from that relation there must be something very wrong. Indeed discipline does not mean something harsh, unbending, unsympathetic. It may at times involve, hard treatment but it does not involve loss of dignity. Far from it, it adds to the dignity of both the pupil and the teacher. There is no servitude in discipline though there is implicit obedience,—obedience which does honour to those who give it quite as much as to those who receive it. The teacher may have faults, teachers often have and pupils are not blind, but none of us are free from faults and as the old Hindu law-giver, whom I quoted said, the teacher must not be treated with disrespect even though the pupil may feel grievously offended. The law-giver expressed his meaning very directly when he stated what in future birth would become of the pupil who censured his teacher and that there might be no mistake he added the words "though justly." That was the view held by Hindus in ancient days. It is the view held in all educational institutions of which I have experience in the West and I feel sure it is the view of a great majority of thinking men in Calcutta to-day. Discipline is not a thing confined to schools or colleges. It begins in the home. The father has to be obeyed not because he is always right but because he is father and after our college days are done there is the great world beyond where the training of discipline is one of the factors, of character which does most and for which the world pays handsomely. For it makes for human progress. My experience of students here is not so great as yours, but such as it is it leads me to believe that the Bengalee students, quite as much as any students elsewhere, have high ideals of honour and of duty and that their aim is honourably to live noble lives.

IDEA OF HONOUR.

I know that there are many factors in students' life here with which I am not familiar. But that hardly explains all that puzzles me. I look back on things that happened in my own experience, more than once in other countries where a fault was committed against college discipline and the authorities did not know who had committed it. I ask myself what course did the college authorities take, what course did public opinion and student opinion expect them to take. Did they telephone to the Commissioner of Police to come and help them to find the culprit? Such idea would have seemed to them absured. They placed punishment on the shoulders of the body of students directly concerned, but not with the object of inducing any student to give information concerning others. To try to obtain information in such a way from others than guilty is repellant. To give information about others in such circumstances is dishonourable in student life; whether in England or in Bengal. No, they trusted to the honour of the offenders themselves. They believed that offenders would value honour more than the dread of punishment and would come forward to bear punishment due to them. I know individuals will not always in fact do this. But I should always have expected my fellow-students as a whole to feel, that they ought to look to individuals to justify expectation. It is hard for me to conceive that this is not so here. Yet many peple tell me it is not. If you know that it is not—and you who have just finished your time as students must know,—for the sake of your good name, for the sake of your own chance of getting for yourselves many things which I know you want to get and which I want you to get, and for the sake of your fellow countrymen whose future condition must depend on the reputation which educated Indians held in the eyes of the world, I would beg you to try and bring about a change in the students' feeling. From my knowledge of the Bengalis I feel sure that this idea of honour will appeal to you if only you clearly grasp it. I feel sure that the Bengali students will never respect men who are so cowardly as to let others suffer for their fault. I do not believe the Bengali students are cowards, either morally or physically and if they face facts squarely I shall be surprised if they do not of their own accord discourage anonymous letters said to be written by students to newspapers and see that there are no more of those strikes of which I have heard so much lately and which show that whatever root cause of what we regret may be, it is at any rate not the failure of two races to understand each other. I have kept you longer than is customary on these occasions. I hope you will take what I say in good part. It is both my duty as Rector and my desire as their friends to help the students of the Calcutta University when I can. I shall, therefore, try to understand when they are or think they are aggrieved. But it is their duty as students and I hope it is the wish of all of you as Bengalis to show me that the Bengali students are worth helping. I trust, therefore, to you all to look ahead and I trust to the students to think of their fellow students as well as of themselves, in fact to use a colloquial phrase, "to play the game."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN AMERICAN.

MANCHESTER PAPER APOLOGISES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

An American, Mr. Moore, an intimate friend of Lord French with whom he shared his London house and who was a guest at Lord French's headquarters in France, sued a Manchester paper for stating that he had learned military secrets and afterwards gone to America and met Count Bernstorff. Lord French deposed that Mr. Moore's great experience in scientific constructional work enabled him to render invaluable services in connection with the problems of modern war. The services were rendered gratuitously and continuously and some times in face of danger. For some months Mr. Moore was unacquainted with his military secrets. The paper withdrew its statements and apologised and the action was settled.

FRENCH VESSEL SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

The French barque Ville du Havre has been sunk, and two lives lost.

(Continued from Column 6.)

proportionally decreased. The specialisation has been arrived at after due regard has been paid to the nature and capacity of the machinery employed.

The Government has paid great attention not only to the desires of employers in this matter, but also to the capacity of each factory and its plant.

PIECEWORK AND INSTRUCTION.

On the subject of piecework, the report states that practically all the work, except tool-room work, in done on this system. The premium bonus system is not known. In the case of women there does not appear to be any recognised time-rate other than that paid during the period of training—these rates are usually recognised as guaranteed minimum rates. The same piecework prices are paid to women as to men.

It did not appear to the Mission that any arrangement was made by the Government for technical instruction of the unskilled. This work is done in each factory, and in some cases a man will teach a woman, who will then take his place and teach another woman, and thereafter be promoted and be replaced as a teacher by her pupil.

In a few cases men originally objected to this system, but the objection has long since disappeared, and no difficulty is placed in the way of unskilled male and female labour being enabled to acquire all the skill necessary for their work. The introduction of unskilled male and female labour has not presented the difficulties experienced in this country. It was ascertained from representatives of the trade union movement in France that trade union conditions as regards wages and labour had practically been suspended.

A remarkable feature in the French factories is the almost entire absence of lost time. The time lost by the workpeople owing to avoidable causes does not exceed on the average 1 per cent. of the total.

Although prior to the war the usual labour troubles were experienced, no strike has taken place since the commencement of hostilities. No applications for general advances in wages have been made by the work-people since the commencement of the war.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ENTHUSIASM.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH MISSION.

Towards the end of last year, with the concurrence of Mr. Lloyd George, and with the approval of M. Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, Lord Murray of Elibank, the Director-General of Recruiting for Munitions Work appointed a mission to visit the industrial districts in France and report on the causes which have contributed to the enormous increase which has taken place in the production of munitions in that country, notwithstanding that one-eighth of the country and five-eighths of the former metallurgical productively are in the hands of the enemy.

The mission was composed of Mr. J. T. Brownlie, chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and member of the National Advisory Committee and the Central Munitions Labour Supply Committee; Mr. Alexander Duckham, Ministry of Munitions: Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Labour Adviser, Ministry of Munitions; and Mr. Allan M. Smith, secretary of the Engineering Employers' Federation and member of the Central Munitions Labour Supply Committee. Attached to the mission were two engineers of wide experience in the manufacture of war munitions in this country.

On November 30, the mission, accompanied by Colonel Le Roy-Lewis, our Military Attache in Paris, were received by M. Thomas, who placed at the disposal of the members the necessary facilities for their work. Through the courtesy of M. Thomas the mission was able to visit 23 munition factories, and as a result of their investigations have submitted a report, which has just been published by the Ministry of Munitions as a White-paper.

"In conclusion it appears to the mission that the increase of production in France is due to one cause, and one only, and that is the patriotic enthusiasm which exists there."

That is the given result of the investigations conducted by the mission, and it is led up to by the following striking sentences:—

The people of France realise that they are at war.

The one idea in the mind of all is to bring the war to a successful issue.

The spirit which dominates the nation, has prevented difficulties arising in the manufacture of war material.

Loss of time is practically negligible.

No trade union restrictions exist at the moment.

Everything is done to increase production.

No limitation of profits exists, and no question in this respect has been raised by the workpeople.

The manner in which the employers in France have been able to acquire machinery and the initiative and energy displayed by them are beyond all praise.

The report states that in regard to the increasing intensity of production, it was evident to the mission that as the war has proceeded the French nation has settled down with a determination and feeling of set purpose to the fulfilment of the task allotted to it. There is no question but that the nation is at war, and the dominant sentiment, not only of the men, but also of the women, is to carry the war to a successful termination. Everything else is subordinated to this determination.

Women, of whom many thousands are employed in munition factories, work with a good will which is most impressive; this spirit is also evident in the case of male workers. The men have apparently welcomed the introduction of women into the factories and are doing everything they can to instruct and co-operate with them in increasing the output of munitions.

THE SMALL PRODUCER.

A feature of the French system is the fostering of the small producer for machine operations. Of these there are about 1,800 in the Paris district. In such cases it is found that for reasons of administration, inspection, etc., it is better that small producers should be working under sub-contract and not under direct contract from the Government. The work let on sub-contract is paid for at the price the main contractor receives from the Government, and no profit is made by the main contractor out of the work sub-contracted.

Many small shops are manned by various members of a family and work day and night shifts. In one case visited, for example, the day shift was superintended by the father and daughter and the night shift by the mother and son. Although the shop was of meagre proportions and the equipment poor, very satisfactory output was effected, due no doubt to the spirit which dominated every one employed in it.

In another case, a very small shop, the work had been superintended by the wife of the owner, who was serving in the army. The woman worked herself to death, and the husband was ordered back from the army to continue the work she had been doing.

DILUTED LABOUR.

There is no restriction on the work which women may do. The only process which are confined so far to men are setting up and tool making, though with regard to the former, the women qualify for some part of it, and with regard to the latter some women are actually grinding the edges of cutting tools for machines.

One consideration which has made the employment of unskilled male and female labour satisfactory is that in most cases the factory has specialised on a single product, or at least a small range of products. For example, many factories specialise in fuzes, others in gaines, others in 75 mm. shell, and so on, with the result that the repetitive nature of the work is increased and the tool-room and inspection work is

(Continued in Column 5.)

REPRISALS FOR RAIDS

THREE QUESTIONS.

A PLEA FOR FACING FACTS.

It seems important in this controversy on the subject of reprisals for Zeppelin raids to distinguish three things: Are they (1) legitimate, (2) effective, (3) ethically defensible, writes Prof. J. H. Morgan in "The Times."

As regards the first, international lawyers are always shy, for they know, no one better, that reprisals partake of the character of law about as much as trial by battle; but they recognize their justification in the case of a breach of the laws of war by a belligerent, provided they be not excessive or disproportionate and that they be, as far as possible (though this is not essential), similar in character to the acts they are designed to punish and repress.

A concerted raid by the airmen of the Allies on undefended places in Germany is therefore clearly legitimate. I am assuming that one of the objects of the Zeppelin raids was the slaughter of non-combatants. How anyone, after all that we now know of German theory and practice, can doubt this passes my comprehension. I suppose that to the end of the war some of us will go on giving the German the benefit of the doubt, greatly to his amusement and not a little to our own confusion.

As regards the question of the effectiveness of reprisals, I think Canon Sanday misses the point, and his analogy from the treatment of German submarine prisoners is not very conclusive, for it is not *in pari materia*. If it were, as he seems to think it is, conclusive against every form of reprisals, then we ought never to have adopted the use of asphyxiating gases. The use of those gases has, it is true, not arrested their employment by the German troops, but it has undeniably done several salutary things. Its introduction restored, at a critical moment, the *morale* of our men and of our Allies, which had been badly shaken by their sudden subjection to this new and intimidating form of warfare; it has played an important part in the capture of certain positions, and it has greatly disturbed the equanimity of the German troops. Each form of reprisals must be judged on its own merits. I fail to see how the Germans could "go one better," as the results of any reprisals of ours, in the matter of Zeppelin raids. They cannot accentuate their intrinsic cruelty.

EFFECT IN GERMANY.

But the crucial question, both as regards the expediency and the morality of air reprisals, is their effect on the civil population of Germany. I confess that it is just because they will hit that population hard that I think them both justified and salutary. I say this in no spirit of indiscriminate vindictiveness or blind hatred—hatred, as a great Frenchman has said, *c'est la colere des faibles*—but because I believe that these Zeppelin raids are largely, if not principally, designed to gratify the civil population of Germany with otiose sensations not only of military prowess but of sanguinary delight. No one can doubt this who reads the carefully-inspired articles in the German newspapers. They betray a ghoulish satisfaction in the feeling that the war is being carried into every village and every home (I quote almost the very words of the "Neue Freie Presse)." The only way to deal with this is to convince the civil population of Germany that their lust for slaughter will recoil on their own infatuated heads. The civil population of Germany is *particeps criminis* with its Government, and it is this very population which, in innumerable cases, has stoned, spat upon, insulted, and threatened the convoys of helpless prisoners in their midst. It is this population whose insatiable fury is fed by the German soldiers at the front with triumphant recitals of their bloody cruelties. I speak of what I know.

Far be it from me to advocate that we or our Allies should practise, when we get the chance, the same awful barbarities on the enemy as they have practised upon us—God forbid!—but I do say that the consideration of a military operation, designed not to avenge the Zeppelin raids, but to put an end to them, should not be obscured or deprecated by a misplaced tenderness for people who have shown anything but tenderness themselves. Until we realize, what the French have realized long ago, that the German people are bestial people—*hostis humani generis*, as Lord, Rosebery has aptly put it, whose only conception of international law is "heads I win, tails you lose," we shall be fighting with our hands tied behind our backs. I confess that Canon Sanday's solicitude for "the whole world which is looking on" leaves me very cold. The greater part of the civilized world is already fighting on our side.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

I write with the more conviction on this point, as I have lately been in France and have seen and heard much. In the course of a long conversation with that distinguished statesman and historian, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, he drew my attention to the evidence he has collected (some of it will be found in the earlier numbers of his "Histoire de la Guerre," which goes to show that the atrocities practised in Belgium were carefully premeditated even before the war began, and that the printing presses of Germany were at work fabricating stories of Belgian atrocities, with a view to preparing the German people for their own, even before the German troops had violated the Belgian frontier. Evidence has come into my hands quite lately which goes to show that the cruelty of the German troops to our own men, ferocious as it was in the early stages of the war, is even more ferocious now. The French understand the import of these things. Their attitude is well summed up in the words of a Paris newspaper the other day: "Father, forgive them not, for they know what they do." It is a terrible petition, but who there that has investigated these things who will be prepared to controvert it? "The Times" has done an immense service—it is widely appreciated in France—in bringing home to English people the magnitude, the quality, and the clarity of the French effort. I should like to supplement it by this testimony to their unrelenting resolution. The more I see of that great nation the more profoundly do I admire it, and in nothing more than this: that the most idealistic nation in the world refuses to be under any illusions as to the character of the enemy with which they and we have to deal. The Frenchman is generous, but he is above all clear-sighted. I sometimes fear that our own idealism is only a form of stupidity.

This is a time of deadly peril. Things are what they are and will be what they be; why, then, in the words of the wise man, should we deceive ourselves Let us, by all means, do nothing which offends our self-respect, but let us look facts sternly in the face.

REVISED FIELD ALLOWANCES.

TO MEN SERVING WITH B, D AND E FORCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 11.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of the following special field allowances, in addition to the ordinary field service *batta* now drawn, to all Indian combatants and non-combatants while serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces E, D and E, on the Kamaran Island and in the ports on the coast of Mekran, Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf:—Risaldar and Subedar-Majors Rs. 20 per mensem, Risaldar and Subedar Rs. 15, Jemadar Rs. 7-8, Dafadar and Havildar Rs. 4, Lance-Daffadars and Naiks Rs. 3, Sepoys, Buglers, etc., Rs. 2 and menial followers Re. 1. Clerks, agents, etc., drawing Rs. 100 and less a month will be granted the allowance at the rate of 12½ per cent. on pay. This rate will also apply in the case of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

CLOSURE OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL JAMES'S APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The following communiqué has been issued:—The Governor in Council has decided after consultation with the Presidency College Committee of Enquiry that the Presidency College shall remain closed until the end of the present session. The Principal will, however, hold the annual examinations of the first and third year students on such dates as he may fix for the purpose and the students of the second, fourth and sixth year will be permitted to appear at the University Examinations. Mr. James having submitted a full apology and an expression of regret in connection with the two incidents which led to his transfer from the Presidency College, his Excellency in Council has been pleased to withdraw the order of suspension passed on him and to grant him the leave for which he has applied with effect from the date upon which he gave over charge of his duties as Principal of the Presidency College.

EX-EDITOR OF "SWARAJ."

SENTENCED FOR REFUSING TO WORK IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 11.

Mr. Macleod, City Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of Ramcharanlall, ex-editor of the "Swaraj" newspaper, who was tried under section 52 of the Prisons Act for refusing to work. The Judge convicted Ramcharanlall and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to his unexpired portion of the former sentence he is already undergoing. The prisoner is going to appeal to the Divisional Judge against the fresh sentence.

BIG FIRE IN CALCUTTA DOCKS

B.I.S.N. CO.'S WORKSHOPS DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

This morning at 12-15 a.m. a big fire broke out in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Union Docks, the boat building yard and paint shops being completely burnt out. At one time two neighbouring workshops were in danger. The damage is about one lakh of rupees which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 11.

The Hon. Colonel Dennys, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, is granted combined leave for three months from 16th March.

Lieut.-Col. Lane is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner.

Lieut.-Col. Benseley to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons vice Lieut.-Col. Lane.

Mr. A. E. Nelson, Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, is appointed Excise Commissioner, vice Mr. A. Mayne, proceeding on six months' combined leave.

It is announced that an amalgamation has been arranged between the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited and the Punjab Banking Co. Lt.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET AMENDMENT PROPOSALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 11.

A meeting of the Council will be held on Monday the 13th instant when, Sir Harold Stuart will present the revised financial statement for 1916-17.

Notice is given of 25 resolutions in connection with the Budget. Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao asks for assignment for increased expenditure under police, Mr. B. N. Sarma for reduction of expenditure and Mr. K. Rama Iyengar for reduction from expenditure under police and increased grants to village roads.

Under education Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar wishes to have increased provision for elementary schools and Mr. B. N. Sarma increased provision for elementary schools in backward areas, increased provision for a training college at Rajahmundry and increased provision for civil and mechanical engineering schools, while Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri wants temporary personal allowances to certain officers of the Indian Educational Services.

Under the Medical head Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao asks for increased grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar for increased provision for minor sanitary works, Mr. B. N. Sarma for increased provision for contributions to hospitals and dispensaries and for anti-malarial measures and Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Chariar for increased provision for water supply and drainage schemes.

Mr. K. Rama Iyengar requests that provision be made for training of two Deputy Collectors as Directors of Agriculture.

Mr. A. G. Cardew will introduce the Bill for amendment of the Madras Irrigation Cess (amendment) Act of 1913 and move that it be read in Council. If the motion is carried he will move that the Bill be not referred to select committee for report. If that motion is also carried he will further move that the operation of Council Rule 46 be suspended and that the Bill be passed into law.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CONVOCATION ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The convocation of the Calcutta University was held this afternoon at the Senate House, his Excellency Lord Carmichael, Rector, presiding. There were about 1,500 graduates present to take the degree. His Excellency as Rector delivered his speech. His Excellency then called upon Dr Devaprasad Sarbadhicari, the Vice-Chancellor, to deliver his address.

Dr. Devasprasad Sarbadhicari began his Convocation address with a reference to the unique ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the Hindu University by the Viceroy and characterised it as a matter of high significance. He said it was his privilege to press the student housing question on the attention of the Government, who had been good enough to adopt the scheme of providing a central infirmary apart from the ordinary sick rooms provided in the hostel plan. Continuing, he said they had at present 761 recognised schools and 51 affiliated colleges, as against 50 schools and 13 colleges in 1857. Referring to the recent Presidency College incidents, he appealed to the students to co-operate together to help in the cause of order, good government and seemliness. He sought their co-operation because stern public opinion amongst the students themselves would be far more effective than any repressive measure the authorities could desire. In conclusion, he paid a high tribute to the wonderful service Bengalee young men, many of them graduates of the Calcutta University, were doing in Mesopotamia for the cause of the King and the country.

PUNJAB CANAL ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

ENGINEER ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 11.

The Canal Inquiry Commission met on Saturday after a few days' adjournment, The chief witness examined on that day was Mr. Joseph, Colonization Officer. Witness said that Captain Vanrenen wrote to him that the accused had an unusually large number of cows and that he had been asked for free fodder. Witness spoke about it to Mr. Rose, the Chief Engineer, who, he believed, told him that he had spoken of it to the accused. The land of which Captain Vanrenen was in possession was included in the scheme of colonization. Accused wrote to him that the Captain's land had been included. The land, witness said, was included as a matter of right, not as a matter of favour. The Captain was not on the same footing as the ordinary jungle tenants. He was a temporary tenant only as matter of form, until the Government could grant permanent irrigation and settle terms of lease. Horse breeding was a matter of prime importance in colonisation and was, indeed, one of the objects of colonisation. A great was made for horse breeding to the Captain as a pioneer in the canal colony.

RANGOON CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

ALLEGATIONS OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 10.

The special Tribunal resumed its sittings at Mandalay on Thursday when seventeen accused were brought up. Mr. Rutledge continued his opening speech for the prosecution dealing with how one of the accused came to the frontier and was arrested under the Act regulating the ingress of foreigners into India and how the 'Ghadr' party had met with reverses owing to these arrests but were not daunted, for when checked in one direction they redoubled their efforts in another. Their activity in Chengmai increased and many new recruits joined the "Ghadrites" there, who took up the cause against the British Raj. Others of the accused were also active in those parts and the Sikhs were compelled against their better judgment to attend the seditionary meetings and subscribe to the funds. A party of six were organised to cross the Burmese frontier, but fearing they would attract attention they divided into parties and arrived in Burma via Karenni and their movements were traced through the Shan States to Thazi, two going to Pyawboe, one to Hanza where he stopped and was later found by the other two, who later on proceeded to Mandalay and Maymyo, where they were finally arrested, one being found with arms and the other was found later on by a 'Jemadar' of the Mountain Battery whom he was trying to incite to murder his officers at Pyawbwe. Some sepoys in the military police joined the "Ghadr" ranks and were given seditious literature, arms and other things. After the arrest of their leader, Sohan Lall, fear fell on the pilgrims and two of them made their way back to Siam via Southern Shan States leaving only one of the party of six. He also started back to Siam but was arrested at Aungban and brought back in consequence of the statement he made to the investigation Officer. Discoveries were made near Hanza of pistols, ammunition and other things.

BOMB RECIPES UNEARTHED.

In the meantime Inspector-General of Police receiving information inculpating one of the men at Pyawbwe and although he attempted to escape he was arrested with fully loaded Browning pistols in his possesion. Later on, he made long statements and pointed out where certain exhibits were buried in the jungle. Torn pieces of paper on which were recipes for bombs in his handwriting were also found and a "Fatwan" imploring the faithful to rise against the infidels and identical with others, found in possession of another of the accused, was also discovered. Two men were later on deported by the Siamese Government as political refugees and undesirable and were put across the frontier, where they were arrested by the Rapuan police and in pursuance of the same policy the Siamese Government also deported others who were arrested on arrival at Singapore and afterwards sent to Rangoon.

ARMS SUPPLIED BY GERMANS.

Another of the accused in the meantime was at Chengmai and was deputed to link up the society in Siam with Germans in China, as it was thought Younnan was a good place from which to launch expedition against Burma, arms and leaders being furnished by the Germans. With this end in view this accused crossed over into French Indo-China, but in endeavouring to cross the Chinese border was taken for a French sky and as he claimed to be a British subject he was put across Salween and eventually arrested at Kengtung.

After dealing with most of the accused and the part they had played in the conspiracy, the Government Advocate outlined the evidence he intended calling and mentioned the name of a person who was an approver in the Lahore trials and who would speak regarding the "Ghadr" society in America as well as in India.

The hearing was adjourned to Friday when two of the accused from Calcutta are expected to arrive.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

A GIFT FROM BOMBAY.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 17,500 from Mrs. Anna Macleod, of Bombay, the cost of one of the two motor launches now under construction in Calcutta, for the use of the sick and wounded in Mesopotamia. It will be remembered that a similar sum was recently received through Lady Robertson, Nagpur, to meet the cost of the other launch.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, have received the following appreciations:—

From the Senior Medical Officer, Ahwaz:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging, with many thanks, on behalf of all at Ahwaz who benefit by them, the receipts of gifts detailed in your letters.

From the Hospital Ship Takada:—My best thanks for all the things you have so kindly sent us. This is my first effort with the typewriter. The gramophone really will be tremendously appreciated.

The services of Mr. Bennet, Abkari Deputy Commissioner, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal as Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta, for a period of seven months with effect from 14th April.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B-2

FAIRIES IN ART.

THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.

Had Shakespeare, when he brought the fairies into his "Midsummer Night's Dream" forgotten that he was a dramatist? asks a correspondent in "The Times." Was he dreaming himself when he gave them speech, and did he suffer an awakening disappointment at the first rehearsal?

And we fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream.

We cannot believe that there ever was a human actor who could say, or sing, these lines as if they were his natural speech; nor have we ever seen fairies on the stage, or painted in a picture, that were anything but actors who could not rid themselves of their human dross. In a picture you can make fairies small enough to hide among flowers, but then they look like cake-ornaments. They are less alive than the flowers; and they ought to be more alive, if they are not to seem an absurd human decoration to what needs no decorating.

It was the mind that created fairies, and the eye has never seen them. It has only seen places where fairies ought to be, where they might be in the summer moonlight when there was no one by to see them. So it is absurd for a painter or a playwright to pretend to show us what he has never seen. He may lead us with his art up to the point at which we can almost see fairies for ourselves, but beyond that his art cannot go. Shakespeare could make speech for them, but not the fairies themselves to say it; a painter might paint their home, but he must leave it uninhabited or he will ruin it with his marionettes

One can understand how the mind has created fairies, if ever one has been in a moonlit bluebell wood. There everything seems to be leading up to something more than ever happens. The mind is expectant and feels expectancy in the silence and in every little sound that breaks it, as if a music must have begun already, but so low that it cannot be heard by a human ear With a little more attention, with a little more fineness of hearing, one will hear it; and then, too, one will see what cannot be seen, the music-makers themselves the ruling population of that little paradise. Everything seems to be in the secret but man, and he divines the secret though he cannot see or hear it. He is a stranger there, and there is a conspiracy of concealment against him; but he knows what will happen when he goes, what happened before he came; and there are musicians who can make fairy tunes as if they had heard them; there are poets who can write the fairy speech. So we persuade ourselves; but even in the tunes of Schubert or the speech of Shakespeare there is still some expectancy. They seem to be leading us on to an enchantment, as if they knew the way, through deeper and deeper beauties of sound and sense; but they lead us only through the wood and the moonlight to the common world at the other end of their music and speech. It is always their own expectancy that they give us, though heightened far above ours. They cannot show us the enchantment itself; they cannot show us the fairies.

So we must be content with what they give us. To push it farther is to spoil the expectancy with a disappointment. There is in the flowers and the moonlight something beyond what we can see or hear, and it is always beyond. Children can talk about the fairies, but they know that they cannot see them, and the childish part of us remains expectant. It is only when that childish part is dead that we try to bring it back by making marionettes or cake-ornaments and telling ourselves that they are fairies. They are not, and we know it. They are only silly idols that no one will worship.

POST AND TELEGRAPH WAR COMFORTS FUND.

Very useful work in endeavouring in some measure to mitigate the hardships of a numerous and valuable class of public servants at the various fronts is being done by the Posts and Telegraph War Comforts Fund. The last report of this fund shows that the sum of Rs. 18,000 has been subscribed and that it is being carefully used in sending such comforts as extra clothing, sugar, tobacco, curry powder, and spices, also milk for the sick, to the two thousand Indians of the Posts and Telegraphs Department on active service. How much those comforts are appreciated is shown by the number of grateful letters of thanks which have been reaching the joint Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Harrison, Ruby Lodge, Simla, and Mrs. Hutchinson, Torrentium Retreat, Simla, who have organised the fund. Subscriptions to the fund are received by the Alliance Bank, Lahore.

OBJECTION TO MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAMPUR, March 11.

At the sixth session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference held on Friday at Khusrubagh, Rampur, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur in the course of his presidential address expressed sympathy with the Conference and hoped that the Medical Registration Bill would either be cancelled or so modified as not to injure the Indian systems of treatment.

Dewan Man Singh read the annual report. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 4,300 to a fund to further the objects of the Conference were announced and resolutions were passed, the principle being those expressing loyalty to the British Government and prayers for victory of the British arms and opposing the Medical Registration Bill.

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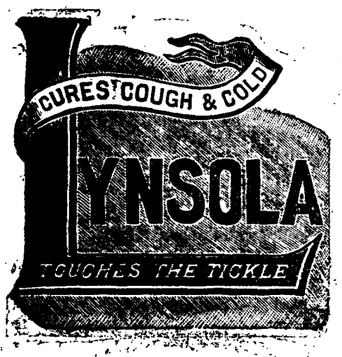

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MOTORING.

ENGINES FOR INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES.

The problems presented in the design and construction of engines for industrial motor vehicles differ very considerably from those involved in engines for pleasure cars. In his paper before the Institution of Automobile Engineers Mr. W. D. Williamson went into these differences in considerable detail, and though his paper was not primarily intended to emphasise them it causes one to wonder how many motorists realise that while similar in their general appearance the two classes of engine represent widely divergent aims on the part of their designers.

The pleasure car designer has constantly before him the question of horse-power output for cylinder capacity, and having done all he can to obtain the maximum torque from a given cylinder, he devotes his energies to the pursuit of "r.p.m." With him, and even more so with the aeronautical engineer, horse-power for weight is a serious consideration. The industrial engine designer, unhampered by considerations other than those of strict utility and manufacturing cost, has more scope. He can set out to design an engine to give the best possible results in the hands of the average user and under the conditions in which it is intended to work. Within reasonable limits the question of weight in other than the reciprocating parts is not of great moment, provided always that additional weight is serving a useful purpose, such as increasing the wearing qualities of the engine, giving greater accessibility or better fuel efficiency. The user wants a high figure of ton-miles per gallon, and his engine must be of robust design to give long life and freedom from breakdown, while all parts must be as accessible as possible for the purpose of adjustment or replacement. Here, again, the questions of bore and weight are not involved. Other things being satisfactory, the user is often favourably impressed with the fact that an engine is slightly larger in bore than some competitor, and few users would object to carrying quite an appreciable extra weight if it would ensure against breakdown or decrease the cost of running. From this it must not be understood that the ideal industrial engine is of terrific weight, but rather that bore and weight are of secondary importance in an industrial engine.

Silence of operation, which is of the greatest importance for engines of pleasure vehicles, has not been a prominent feature of industrial vehicles in the past. Comparatively few owners drive their own lorries, and consequently silence has given way to other claims. In the past, too, engine noise has been drowned by the general uproar, but in these days of live-axle drives, enclosed chains and quieter gear-boxes, considerably more attention is being paid to reducing the noise from the engine. Many heavy vehicles of to-day leave very little to be desired in this respect. Motor-buses and charabancs would seem to have been responsible for this improvement. Farepaying passengers quite naturally select the vehicle of greatest general comfort and when once it occurred to the manufacturer of commercial vehicles that it was possible and desirable to have quiet running he was not slow to act. The quietening of one portion of the chassis threw the noise from another into prominence; this in turn was given attention, and when the remedy was found a third source of noise would become apparent, and so on.

AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTION.

One of the most extraordinary features of the war is the enormous pressure that is being exercised in American iron and steel production, says the "Irish Builder and Engineer." It was naturally anticipated that a neutral manufacturing country of the importance of the United States would benefit largely from the orders placed by the warring nations. Few, however, realised the extent to which munitions, armament and transport requirements would be utilised, an extent which has rightly characterised the present as an "engineer's war." According to a correspondent of a well-known technical journal, all mills are sold for months to come, more vigorous efforts are being made to expand manufacturing facilities; all hesitancy and precaution on this score seems to have disappeared. The car shops alone booked orders for 8,200 cars and 1,600 steel centres, needing over 100,000 tons of steel. The fulfilment of a week's munition orders called for 175,000 tons of blooms, billets and round steel bars, while a contract at Cleveland was made for 30,000,000 cartridges. Two contracts for high explosive shells call for a similar delivery. It is proposed to establish a line of ten ships to ply between Boston and European ports, and these during the winter season will be employed in transporting horses. It is stated that the munition and general war output is assuming such proportions that the guns will have to be worked twenty-four hours a day to keep up with the supply. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for regarding this latter expression as being somewhat hyperbolic, but the figures give some idea of the money and material that are required to pursue a modern war. When it is remembered what is also being done in the factories of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Japan it would seem that the enemy country could be piled knee deep with shot and shell when the psychological moment arrives.

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We learn from the "Railway News" that a Swedish engineer has devised a novel form of locomolive boiler designed to combine the production of producer gas for combustion purposes. T'e boiler is provided with a gas producing chamber in place of a fire-box, and a gas combustion chamber above communicates with the producer through apertures formed by a construction in a common shell which constitutes the producer and the combustion chamber. Hollow rotary grate bars are employed having openings through which a mixture of air and steam passes into the fuel. Air for combustion with the gas in the combustion chamber is admitted into a passage through ducts or tuyeres, which, like the walls bounding the passage, are surrounded by the water of the boiler, and are, therefore, well protected against burning. By admitting the air in this way a thorough mingling with the gas is assured. The gases of combustion pass to the smoke-box through tubes, the rear ends of which are fixed in the front wall of the combustion chamber. The fuel, for instance, peat, is charged into the producer through openings in its upper parts. Above each opening there is a vertical charging shaft with a rotating charging cylinder therein, driven by means of a worm-gear. The peat is automatically fed from the tender of the locomotive by means of screw conveyors. There are three charging devices, and as all are at work simultaneously the layer of fuel on t'e grate is very uniform. Superheating tubes may be arranged in the fire-tubes, and are also arranged in laterally disposed tubes connected to the smoke-box tube plate and to rear part of the combustion chamber.

RUST PROOFING.

According to the "Irish Builder and Engineer," a process of protecting iron and steel from the action of the atmosphere, water and destructive gases, which has been invented by an Italian chemist named Bontempi, is now being carried out on commercial lines in London. The method adopted is to first clean the metal part with emery paper or by sand blasting. These are next placed in a cage of steel wire which is driven inside an airtight muffle that has previously been raised to a high temperature by means of gas jets. The parts within the cage are then subjected for half an hour to a bath of superheated steam injected into the muffle in order to prepare the surface for the succeeding chemical treatment. The steam having been cut off, a chemical powder is inserted into a retort at the back of the muffle. On being heated, fumes are evolved from the powder which enter the muffle under pressure, and the metal parts under treatment thus receive a coating of oxide. The cage is then withdrawn and the parts allowed to cool slowly. The colour at this stage is light grey, and they are to all intents and purposes immune from corrosion, but in order to improve their appearance they are dipped in oil, and the colour becomes transformed to a very pleasing blue-black tone. The whole operation is simple and cheap, and, so far as can be determined, the result, from a rust proofing point of view, is entirely satisfactory.

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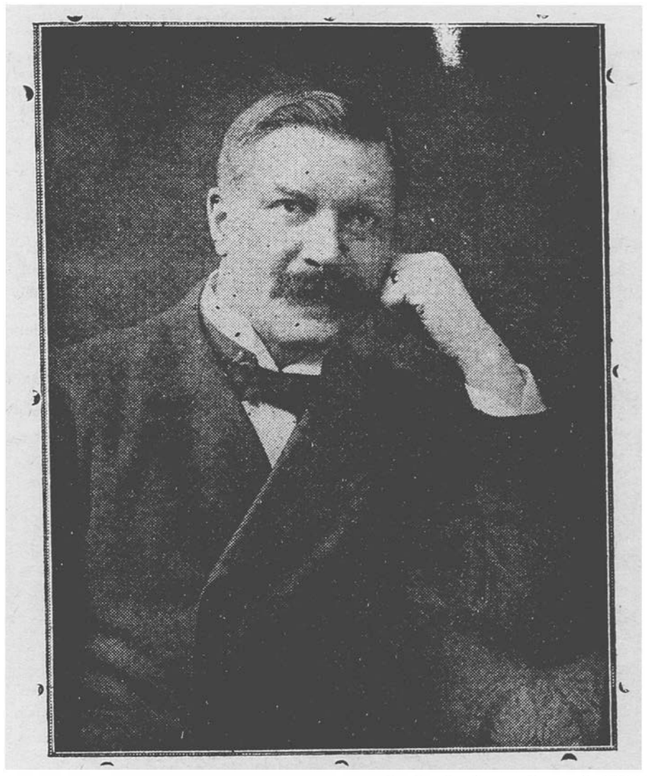
THE BURNING OF STEEL.

DR. STEAD'S DISCOVERY.

When steel breaks up or cracks while being rolled or worked under the hammer the question often arises whether the cause is a natural red-shortness in the steel itself of burning of the steel in the working process. Responsibility should be traceable to the right source but hitherto it has been difficult to do this because general appearances in the steel are the same in both cases. In the cold state cracks on the surface are noticeable; when the steel is burnt they arise from heating to above the point of incipient fusion, but though the worker asserts he had not raised the heat above this point, his statement may or may not be accepted. The point of incipient fusion varies with each class of steel, and some experiments have been made to determine it. It was found that when steel passed from the liquid to the solid state in cooling, before complete solidification, the mass consisted of a solid and liquid; this constituted the "setting or melting point," in other words, the point of "incipient fusion;" and precisely the same effects occurred in the reverse circumstances, that is, when the steel was heated up to the corresponding temperature. Dr. J. E. Stead has found that the first liquid that forms is very rich in phosphorus and so burnt steel can be detected after cooling down when it is seen that the phosphorised portions are located either in globules or in envelopes round the crystals. Such steel of course cracks or breaks up in working; if, however, after reaching the burnt stage it is allowed to cool undisturbed in the furnace till all the liquid has solidified, and then again reheated to a proper temperature, it can be worked successfully. As it is impossible, however, to tell while the steel is in the furnace that the burnt stage has been reached, no practical use can be made of this fact. In practice burning is discovered only when an attempt is made to work the steel. It was once believed that oxidising gases in the furnace entered the steel and the oxides formed caused the material to break up when being forged, but it has been ascertained that any oxide found between the crystals is formed after the material has broken up, when air readily enters the open fissures. Hence when an examination is being made of steel that has broken up under working care must be taken to select portions free from cracks, to polish and etch them. If free from globular specks rich in phosphorus, it may be concluded that the material has not been burnt but is naturally redshort. If the specks are discerned then burning has taken place. A cupric reagent is applied to show up the phosphorus grains. As regards temperature it is found that these phosphorus grains form at temperatures varying from 145 deg. C. to 1,200 deg. C., depending on the amount of carbon present. The carbon and phosphorus segregated together at a point just above that of incipient fusion, but when the steel cooled down, the carbon diffused out of the segregated areas leaving the phosphorus. An interesting instance is mentioned of failure due apparently to red-shortness on the ground that the steel in welding had been heated above the melting point of the sulphide of iron present, but not above that of the phosphide and carbide of iron in it. A soft steel plate 3/16 inch thick had been bent to form a cylinder 15 inches diameter and 12 inches long. It had been welded by means of the ordinary scarf weld, 3 to 4 inches being operated at a time. After welding the plate cracked along the entire length on each side of the weld while the weld itself remained sound although heated to a much higher temperature than the adjacent parts which cracked.

MR. CHARLES P. SPARKS, M. INST. C. E.,



Mr. Charles P. Sparks, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., present President of the M.I.E.E., was born in London in 1866, and was educated at Repton School, and later entered the Hammond Electrical Engineering College (now known as Faraday House). In 1884 he became an engineering pupil in the workshop of the Ferranti-Hammond Co., and in 1887 he entered into partnership with Mr. Ferranti and Mr. Francis Ince, in the firm of S. Z. de Ferranti & Co. From 1886 to 1891 Mr. Sparks had charge under Ferranti of the Grosvenor Gallery lighting station and distributing mains, and supervised the erection of additional machinery at that station. During this period the business was transferred to the London Electric Supply Corporation. In 1891 Mr. Sparks left the London Electric Supply Corporation and became works manager to Messrs. Ferranti, and in 1899 he became chief engineer to the London Electric Supply Co., and is now acting as engineer-in-chief to this Company. Mr. Sparks has carried on a consulting practice since 1899, and has served on many Committees of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and has contributed two papers.

Mr. Sparks has three sons with the Forces, the youngest of whom has so distinguished himself in action that he has not only been mentioned in dispatches, but has been awarded the Military Cross.

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Some two years ago, writes the "Builder" in its issue of 7th January last, the Society of Dilettanti presented to various institutions spare copies of steel plates from the folio volumes in which they had from 1709 to 1840 published the results of the Ionian expeditions sent out by the Society; but, having disposed of their stores, they came upon a parcel which contained original drawings of architectural subjects, together with proof engravings from nearly sixty plates. As these were supposed to be plates from published volumes, the Society offered them to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the plates and engravings were exhibited in the rooms of the Institute in 1913. While they were on exhibition Professor Lethaby discovered that the plates, though engraved as long ago as 1830, had never been published, and the discovery was communicated to the Society of Dilettanti, a search through whose archives revealed the fact that these drawings, made by the members of the Second Ionian Mission in 1811, were to have published as a companion volume to Part III, of the "Antiquities of Ionia," which was issued in 1840. The project was apparently delayed by the death of William Wilkins, R. A., who acted as architectural expert to the Society, and was also editor of the work. The plates have been fortunately rediscovered, and are to be issued in book form, Professor Lethaby being the editor. The new volume will be known as Part V., being a supplement to Part III., and will deal with the great temple of Artemis at Magnesia, and with monuments at Myra and other Lycian cities. It will probably be published in February.

ELECTRIC "GUARD WIRES."

In "l'Industrie Electrique" for 25th December an illustration is given of the electrically-charged wire fence erected by the Germans along the Dutch frontier to prevent desertons. The fence consists of several wires mounted on insulators and connected with a source of high-pressure current. Ordinary barbed wire fences on either side prevent accidental contact with the electrified lines. The use of this system enables an effective barrier to be provided, and many sentries to be dispensed with, but of course the electric fence presents no difficulty to an electrician, and the Belgians are said to pass through the barrier with the greatest ease, with the aid of an ordinary barrel. Getting inside, the Belgian makes the barrel roll towards the electric fence by adopting the method of a squirrel in its cage; when the barrel reaches the fence, the iron hoops round it earth the wires, and the traveller, perfectly sheltered within his cage, passes under them without any risk or inconvenience

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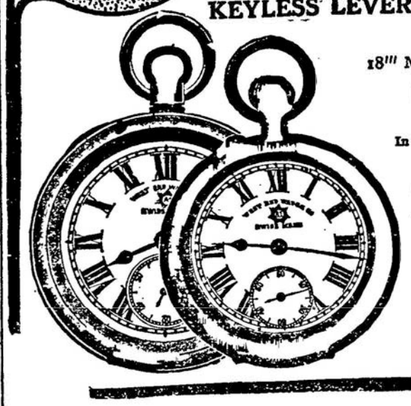

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